The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Garibaldi Claims the Rights of an American Citizen.

Withdrawal of the French Troops to Civita Vecchia.

Napoleon to Issue a Call for a Conference of the European Powers.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Further Concerning the Battle of Tivoli—Garibaldi, in Captivity at Vigevano, Claims the Rights of an American Citizen—Napoleon to Issue a Call for a Conference of the European Powers.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

On Sunday GARIBALDI with 3,500 men and two cannon, left his camp near Monte Rotondo, and advanced to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter, to the number of 6,000 men, posted in a strong position and supported by artillery.

The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued which lasted forty-five minutes, when GARIBALDI retreated.

The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo.

The insurgents fought with great obstinacy and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed.

Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed and 900 were taken prisoners. No idea of the number wounded can be ascertained.

The total loss of the Papal troops engaged was 300 killed and wounded.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

Gen. CIALDINI is in command of the Italian forces acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontiers. He has located his headquarters at Pisa.

GARIBALDI is now in prison at Vigevano, in Piedmont. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States, and demands his rights and privileges as such under the law of nations. The American Minister, Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, left Florence to-day for Vigevano to visit the General.

The *Gazeta* announces that GARIBALDI was arrested by the Italian Government, and that the vote in the towns of the Province of Rome, in favor of union with Italy has been disavowed.

The Italian troops have been recalled from the territory of Rome.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The *Courier Français* announces that the French troops will retire from Rome to Orvieto, pending the negotiations between Italy, France and Rome, in regard to the existing difficulties.

The *Moniteur* says that GARIBALDI, with his two sons, are prisoners at Vigevano.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

One division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and has returned to Civita Vecchia, and the rest will soon follow them. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will then remain at Civita Vecchia, and there await the action of Italy.

The feeling on the Bourse to-day has been animated, but the cessation of warlike preparations and a general disarming are necessary to restore confidence.

A call for a General Conference of the European Powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acquittal of Fenian Prisoners.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

Of the prisoners who were tried before the Special Commission yesterday and to-day, NUGENT, BRANNAN, FEATHERSTONE, COFFY and MARTIN have been acquitted.

FRANCE.

Departure of the Emperor of Austria.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The visit of the Emperor of Austria to France has ended. His Majesty departed from Paris yesterday, on his return to Vienna.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	82¾
Erie Railway shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94 9-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	82
Erie Railway Shares	47

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 6—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	81 15-16
Erie Railway Shares	47

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76 for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Noon.

Cotton opens firm. The estimated sales to-day are 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Corn, 49s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 6d. ⅌ cental for White California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 51s. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ⅌ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ⅌ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 52s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the highest range of fine.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Resin, 8s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for thin pale. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for North American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon, and Refined, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ⅌ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes—£11 ⅌ ton for thin Oblong. Linseed Oil, £41 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ⅌ 252 gallons for Iceland. Sperm Oil, £115 ⅌ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 6—2 P. M.

Cotton and breadstuffs are without change. Provisions—Pork, 72s.; Bacon, 52s.; Lard, 52s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s.

In the Produce market Lard has declined to 52s. 6d., and Tallow advanced to 44s. 6d., and Sugar to 26s. 6d. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—2 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since noon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 6—2 P. M.

Petroleum 45 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer. There was a slight advance of 1-16d. on American descriptions. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	8 9-16d.
Middling Orleans	8 13-16d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 6d. California Wheat, 15s. 6d.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 51s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s. Beef, 115s. Bacon, 52s. Lard, 52s. 6d. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common Wilmington, 8s. 3d.; Fine Pale, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum advanced to 2s.; Refined, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

Sugar, 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Linseed Oil, £41. Whale Oil, £37. Sperm Oil, £115.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is heavy, and prices are declining; Standard White, 43 francs 75 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 6—Noon.

The steamship *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans Board of Health—Opening of the Theatres.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Board of Health last night declared the yellow fever no longer an epidemic, and that city is now free from all epidemic disease; that citizens and strangers can now return at once without apprehension.

The weather has been very cold for several days, with northerly winds.

The total number of deaths from the epidemic up to yesterday morning were 3,006.

The Board of Health pays a high and deserved compliment to the Howard Association, saying their success has been wonderful.

There were six interments from yellow fever yesterday.

The theatre season has commenced. The St. Charles and Academy of Music are in full operation, and the Varieties will open on Saturday.

NEW-YORK.

General Jail Delivery at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

FRANK KING, who is under indictment for the murder of HARVEY PUTNAM, a canal-boat captain; PHILIP HARLEY and SAMUEL GAVITT, horse thieves; GEORGE VANDERBOGART, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, and PATRICK BRADLEY, indicted for an assault on an officer, all escaped from jail in this city at about 6 o'clock last evening by forcing through a partition. All five are still at large. It is supposed KING will endeavor to make his way to New-Orleans.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed resolutions authorizing the raising of proper standing committees, and to memorialize Congress to remove the political disabilities of all who materially aided reconstruction. An ordinance was introduced and referred to restore all property sold by executors and administrators, during the war, for Confederate currency, to the legal heirs of estates, without suit in Court. The State Constitution will probably be modeled after the Vermont Constitution.

The Weather in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The weather is clear and cold, and there was a heavy frost this morning.

Physicians say there is no danger in visiting the city. There were no yellow fever deaths to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Conservative Convention in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Conservative Convention met in Nickerson Hall to-day. Eighty-six delegates were present, representing twenty districts. JAMES CHESTNUT presided. A Committee on business was appointed, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGIA.

Railroad Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, Col. R. B. BULLOCK, of the Southern Express Company, was elected President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

National Presbyterian Union Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The National Presbyterian Union Convention has commenced its sessions in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. BLAIR, the oldest delegate present, opened the Convention with prayer. GEO. H. STUART was elected Permanent Chairman, and Dr. ARCHIBALD, of New-York, Clerk.

Over three hundred delegates were present, representing the Old and New Schools, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Reformed United and Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Drs. Hodge, H. B. Smith, Hatfield, Breckenridge, Beatty, Duffield, and many other distinguished divines are present.

The church in which the Convention meets is crowded at every session, and great public interest is shown in its deliberations.

Large Fire at Scranton.

SCRANTON, PENN., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A fire in the fourth ward of this City, this morning, destroyed ten buildings occupied as stores, saloons and dwellings. Wm. JOSEPH F. STELTA, Hyde Park Coöperation Company, Mrs. WALTERS, J. JONES, H. SAHM, H. B. POWELL, M. GREEN and M. O'MEARA are the principal losers. The total loss is between thirty and forty thousand dollars, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The Philadelphia companies are the heaviest losers.

Naval Investigation Regarding Cholera

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A Board of six naval officers has been engaged for several days making a thorough investigation of the recent outbreak of Asiatic cholera on board the receiving-ship *Potomac*. Though the official decision is not known, it is understood to be the opinion of the Board that the disease did not originate in the ship, but was carried aboard by some recruits. Much credit is given to Capt. DE CAMP, Capt. COCHRANE, of the Marines, and Ensign ULMER and Assistant Surgeon FRANKS, for several days the only officers on board the ship.

WEST INDIES.

Terrific Tornado at St. Thomas—The Town Laid in Ruins—Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

An official dispatch from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in this city, states that all the property of the Company has been destroyed by a terrible tornado, which took place on the 29th of October.

The steamer *Rhone* was lost on Peter Island, and the *Wye*, Capt. TAYLOR, on Buck Island. The *Conway*, Capt. HAMMACK, went ashore on Tortola Island, and the *Derwent* at St. Thomas. The *Salent* and the *Tyne* were dismasted.

The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruins.

Fifty vessels are ashore.

The loss of life has been very great, and the destruction of property immense.

The tornado has indeed been a fearful one.

All the officers and engineers of the *Rhone*, and all others on board of her are lost.

From the *Wye* forty persons were saved, including Capt. TAYLOR and Mr. HODGSON.

Of the passengers on board the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 145 passengers, only 25 were saved.

Outbreak of a Revolution in Hayti.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

A revolution has broken out in Hayti in favor of MONTES, and against the authority of President SALNAVE.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Sugar is heavy and ranges at 7½c.@8¼c. for No. 10 to 12, and at 9¼c.@11c. for No. 15 to 20.

Molasses, 4¾c.@5¼c. for clayed.

Exchange on London 16 ⅌ cent. premium.

Exchange on Paris 3¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

Exchange on the United States for currency at short sight 25 ⅌ cent. discount and for gold at sixty days 4@5 ⅌ cent. premium, and for short sight 6@7 ⅌ cent. premium and firm.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch Standard 8@8¼ reals ⅌ arroba. Exchange on London 15 3-16 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 25@25½ ⅌ cent. discount; Short Sight, 24 ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 5¾ ⅌ cent. premium. Potatoes, $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna in Exile—Cessation of Relations with Foreign Representatives—Juarez's Election Doubtful—A Revolution Anticipated.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Eider*, from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., has arrived here.

SANTA ANNA and his wife came in her as passengers, *en route* to their home in St. Thomas.

The Court which tried him has been imprisoned for exiling him.

The Mexican Government refuses to hold any intercourse with the Ministers and Consuls of foreign Governments until the Republic is recognized by such Governments.

The election of JUAREZ to the Presidency of Mexico was doubtful, and, if elected, it was thought that a revolution would break out in two months.

The remains of MAXIMILIAN had not been sent to Vera Cruz up to the time of the departure of the *Eider*.

Mr. HALL, MAXIMILIAN's lawyer, is a passenger by the *Eider*, but instead of taking the steamer for New-York, as expected, will first go to New-Orleans.

The weather is cloudy with some rain.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer—Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES, (son-in-law to the late Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON,) a prominent lawyer and an old resident of San Francisco, died to-day.

Gov. LOWE has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving.

The bark *Onward*, the last of the Western Union Telegraph Company's fleet, has arrived from Northeastern Siberia. The passengers describe the country as a barren, inhospitable region.

The whaling bark *Martha* has arrived from the Arctic Ocean with 96 barrels sperm oil, 195 barrels whale and 3,100 barrels bone.

The ship *Orion* has cleared for Liverpool with 35,000 sacks of wheat. The ships *Neptus* and *Ultra* have sailed for Liverpool.

Wheat is quiet and unchanged; Flour dull at $7 50.

Legal Tenders, 72.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sioux and Arrapahoes en route to the Laramie Council.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Omaha dispatches to-day mention reports that 2,000 Sioux and Arrapahoes are encamped at the mouth of the Big Horn River, awaiting the arrival of Mackinaw boats, which are descending the river with the chiefs RED CLOUD and LONE HORN. The former would meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie. It is said that he pretends to be in favor of peace in order to obtain blankets and ammunition, while LONE HORN designs to go to Fort Sully for the same purpose. It is understood they will only make a treaty on the condition that the Powder River country shall be surrendered to them. If that is not done war will be resumed with the cry of extermination.

Information from other sources indicate that there will be no trouble at Laramie, but on the contrary, favorable treaties will be made with the Indians.

There is no further news from Kansas this morning.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Assembling of the Parliament—Reception Tendered the Members by the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Parliament was opened this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The members of the House of Commons and Senate were sworn in at noon.

Business was generally suspended in the town, and large crowds of people assembled in front of the Parliament buildings, where the volunteers were drawn up in line.

A guard from the Rifle Brigade received the Governor-General.

The Senate was called to order by the Clerk, who read the usual proclamation. The list of members of both Houses was also read.

Hon Mr. COUCHON took his seat as Speaker, after which the Governor, accompanied by his Staff, entered and took his seat on the throne.

Members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend, and the Speaker read a document stating that his Excellency would not give his reasons for calling Parliament together until they had elected their speaker.

The Governor then retired, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Hon. JAMES COCKBURN was proposed for the Speakership by Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD and seconded by Hon. Mr. CARTIER, and elected.

No opposing candidate was proposed.

The House then adjourned until 3:30 to-morrow.

The Governor-General entertained a large number of members of Parliament at a dinner to-night.

The principal points in his speech are said to refer to tariff and equalization of currency.

The Commercial Bank at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Canada, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank was held to-day. Nearly 11,000 shares were represented. The President read a report showing the assets of the bank on Oct. 31 were $5,860,225, and the liabilities $3,461,683. It was resolved to apply to Parliament for authority to redeem the capital stock of banks, and for various amendments to the act of incorporation. The probability is that the bank will resume operations at an early day.

Commercial bills are now quoted at 90c.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Complexion of the Next Legislature—Local Officers Elected—The Results in Other States.

The following table of returns by townships shows the majorities as far as received, compared with those of last year:

	1866. —GOVERNOR— Fenton.	Hoffman.	1867. —SEC. OF STATE.— McKean.	Nelson.
ALBANY COUNTY.				
Albany City	—	533	—	1600
ALLEGANY COUNTY.				
Wellsville	99	—	—	109
BROOME COUNTY.				
Sandford	(Tie Vote.)		—	53
Barker	47	—	22	—
Triangle	127	—	110	—
Lisle	264	—	245	—
Binghamton	263	—	73	—
County complete	1793	—	1000	—
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.				
Salamanca	—	1	—	16
Hinsdale	—	51	—	60
New-Albion	57	—	57	—
Coldspring	—	35	—	400
CAYUGA COUNTY.				
Brutus	190	—	138	—
Aurelius	—	7	—	57
Ledyard	126	—	168	—
Mentz	31	—	—	7
Moravia	155	—	111	—
Niles	31	—	25	—
Owasco	81	—	417	—
County complete	3648	—	2100	—
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.				
Hanover	203	—	37	—
Dunkirk	—	60	—	178
CHEMUNG COUNTY.				
Elmira City	7	—	—	208
Big Flats	—	35	—	58
CHENANGO COUNTY.				
Bainbridge	107	—	109	—
CLINTON COUNTY.				
County complete	110	—	200	—
COLUMBIA COUNTY.				
Hudson	(Tie vote.)		—	146
Stockport	39	—	—	36
Greenport	—	7	21	—
Germantown	72	—	7	—
Kinderhook	—	66	—	29
Stuyvesant	—	66	—	56
Gallatin	96	—	120	—
New Lebanon	—	22	—	57
Taghkanic	—	108	—	79
Claverack	10	—	—	20
Ancram	—	17	—	60
County complete	272	—	—	322
CORTLAND COUNTY.				
Cortland	496	—	396	—
Harford	18	—	112	—
Cincinnatus	41	—	10	—
Taylor	95	—	72	—
Willett	3	—	—	12
Homer	474	—	410	—
DELAWARE COUNTY.				
Hancock	—	61	—	17
Tompkins	185	—	42	—
DUTCHESS COUNTY.				
Pawling	175	—	182	—
Hyde Park	—	47	—	719
Amenia	100	—	67	—
Red Hook	—	232	—	250
Po'keepsie City	310	—	38	—
Pine Plains	94	—	38	—
Rhinebeck	118	—	—	47
Dover	83	—	6	—
Beekman	153	—	93	—
Clinton	78	—	47	—
Lagrange	21	—	19	—
Milan	43	—	43	—
Northeast	43	—	38	—
Stanford	78	—	66	—
Unionvale	134	—	134	—
Washington	80	—	9	—
East Fishkill	—	126	—	141
Fishkill	23	—	—	87
Pleasant Valley	32	—	—	20
Poughkeepsie	113	—	—	29
County complete	1200	—	113	—
ERIE COUNTY.				
Buffalo City	—	630	—	1600
Tonawanda	—	193	—	235
ESSEX COUNTY.				
Ticonderoga	148	—	147	—
Chesterfield	18	—	30	—
Crown Point	382	—	276	—
Moriah	—	27	—	11
Westport	91	—	32	—
Essex	—	26	—	18
Elizabethtown	161	—	200	—
FULTON COUNTY.				
Johnstown	675	—	538	—
GENESEE COUNTY.				
Bergen	43	—	80	—
Batavia	63	—	95	—
Byron	163	—	125	—
Leroy	106	—	109	—
Pembroke	174	—	112	—
Stafford	115	—	83	—
Elba	43	—	72	—
HERKIMER COUNTY.				
Columbia	155	—	99	—
Herkimer	—	130	—	126
German Flats	71	—	65	—
Little Falls	—	182	—	229
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.				
Danville	—	104	—	121
Mt. Morris	—	48	—	135
Genesee	145	—	125	—
Lima	133	—	103	—
Avon	94	—	52	—
Caledonia	95	—	87	—
MADISON COUNTY.				
Lennox	174	—	80	—
Cazenovia	260	—	41	—
Fenner	86	—	41	—
Nelson	81	—	30	—
Sullivan	—	101	—	175
Hamilton	365	—	276	—
Lebanon	211	—	256	—
MONROE COUNTY.				
Greece	—	144	—	102
Rochester	295	—	—	139
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.				
Amsterdam	162	—	—	177
Mohawk	—	20	—	40
NIAGARA COUNTY.				
Lockport	100	—	80	—
Niagara	—	118	—	296
ONEIDA COUNTY.				
Camden	273	—	262	—
Augusta	107	—	77	—
Whitestown	148	—	145	—
New-Hartford	218	—	242	—
Rome	—	291	—	463
County complete	1310	—	614	—
ONTARIO COUNTY.				
Canandaigua	187	—	90	—
Bristol	139	—	117	—
East Bloomfield	117	—	65	—
Farmington	206	—	153	—
Victor	51	—	2	—
Hopewell	68	—	27	—
Phelps	17	—	—	30
ONONDAGA COUNTY.				
Elbridge	—	14	—	49
Lafayette	91	—	66	—
Van Buren	72	—	81	—
Lysander	327	—	266	—
Syracuse	540	—	—	81
ORANGE COUNTY.				
Cornwall	—	62	—	85
Chester	—	7	—	14
Monroe	260	—	198	—
Newburgh City	293	—	218	—
Mount Hope	—	18	—	20
County complete	670	—	—	850
County complete	1479	—	950	—
ORLEANS COUNTY.				
Clarendon	—	2	—	17
Murray	—	21	—	41
Gaines	127	—	106	—
Shelby	126	—	88	—
Barney	337	—	225	—
Ridgeway	370	—	173	—
OSWEGO COUNTY.				
Scriber	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
Mexico	465	—	378	—
Richland	138	—	169	—
Oswego City	1	—	137	—
Volney	268	—	278	—
OTSEGO COUNTY.				
Cherry Valley	—	64	—	88
Otsego	67	—	—	19
Wooster	—	38	—	67
Unadilla	—	167	—	176
Oneonta	64	—	68	—
Maryland	2	—	—	19
Decatur	—	2	—	7
County complete	539	—	—	30
PUTNAM COUNTY.				
Carmel	[illegible]	—	—	31
Patterson	89	—	94	—
Southeast	—	14	—	50
Putnam Valley	—	66	—	188
Philipstown	—	24	—	5
County complete	101	—	—	418
RENSSELAER COUNTY.				
Schodack	—	108	—	63
Schaghticoke	151	—	28	—
County complete	3076	—	—	1000
ROCKLAND COUNTY.				
Orangetown	412	—	—	91
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.				
Oswegatchie	501	—	248	—
SARATOGA COUNTY.				
Waterford	—	56	—	111
Saratoga Springs	205	—	88	—
Moreau	37	—	80	—
Northumberland	80	—	18	—
Milton	108	—	18	—
County complete	1867	—	460	—
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.				
Schenect'y City	85	—	—	180
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.				
Summit	—	120	—	75
Cobleskill	—	230	—	204
Schoharie	—	346	—	304
Esperance	29	—	72	—
SENECA COUNTY.				
Ovid	74	—	18	—
Covert	—	35	—	64
Romulus	—	35	—	69
Waterloo	—	166	—	70
Seneca Falls	—	70	—	190
SCHUYLER COUNTY.				
Complete	609	—	400	—
STEUBEN COUNTY.				
Rathbone	80	—	7	—
Erwin	80	—	—	15
Cameron	108	—	78	—
Addison	—	15	—	34
Corning	111	—	—	115
Wayland	60	—	—	124
Bath	123	—	107	—
Caton	214	—	142	—
County complete	2514	—	1100	—
SUFFOLK COUNTY.				
Brookhaven	—	96	—	110
Southold	186	—	74	—
SULLIVAN COUNTY.				
Cochecton	—	319	—	328
Callicoon	—	114	—	169
TIOGA COUNTY.				
Owego	414	—	202	—
Tioga	—	77	—	140
Newark Valley	273	—	245	—
Nichols	75	—	64	—
Candor	89	—	6	—
Barton	96	—	194	—
County complete	1,180	—	845	—
TOMPKINS COUNTY.				
Ulysses	162	—	88	—
Ithaca	109	—	5	—
Newfield	—	18	—	40
Danby	128	—	130	—
Dryden	480	—	371	—
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
Fort Edward	—	4	—	44
Kingsbury	160	—	109	—
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.				
Morrisania	—	551	—	177
Mt. Pleasant	—	106	—	280
Harrison	25	—	—	80
White Plains	—	58	—	85
Mamaroneck	—	27	—	80
Scarsdale	—	3	—	5
Pelham	—	64	—	108
Greenburgh	—	107	—	295
Ossining	—	97	—	68
East Chester	—	89	—	64
WYOMING COUNTY.				
Attica	75	—	80	—

The New State Senate, 1868-9.

First District—Lewis E. Edwards, Dem.
Second District—James E. Pearce, Dem.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Dem.
Fourth District—Wm. M. Tweed, Dem.
Fifth District—Michael Norton, Dem.
Sixth District—Thomas J. Creamer, Dem.
Seventh District—John J. Bradley, Dem.
Eighth District—Henry W. Genet, Dem.
Ninth District—Wm. Cauldwell, Dem.
Tenth District—Henry R. Low, Rep.
Eleventh District—Abiah W. Palmer, Rep.
Twelfth District—Francis S. Thayer, Rep.
Thirteenth District—A. Bleecker Banks, Dem.
Fourteenth District—George Beach, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Charles Stanford, Dem.
Sixteenth District—Matthew Hale, Rep.
Seventeenth District—Abraham V. Palmer, Rep.
Eighteenth District—John O'Donnell, Rep.
Nineteenth District—Samuel Campbell, Rep.
Twentieth District—J. B. Van Patten, Rep.
Twenty-first District—Abner C. Mattoon, Rep.
Twenty-second District—Geo. N. Kennedy, Rep.
Twenty-third District—Daniel Waterbury, Rep.
Twenty-fourth District—Orlow W. Chapman, Rep.
Twenty-fifth District—Stephen K. Williams, Rep.
Twenty-sixth District—Charles J. Folger, Rep.
Twenty-seventh District—John I. Nicks, Rep.
Twenty-eighth District—Lewis H. Morgan, Rep.
Twenty-ninth District—Richard Crowley, Rep.
Thirtieth District—Wolcott J. Humphrey, Rep.
Thirty-first District—Asher P. Nichols, Dem.
Thirty-second District—A. F. Allen, Ind. Rep.

Republicans, 20; Democrats, 12. Present Senate—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 5.

Members of the Assembly Elect.

ALBANY COUNTY.
1—John C. Chism, Dem.
2—Francis H. Woods, Dem.
3—Jackson Sumner, Dem.
4—Oscar F. Potter, Rep.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
1—Silas Richardson, Rep.

BROOME COUNTY.
1—Chauncey C. Bennett, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1—James K. Button, Dem.
2—R. C. Topliff, Rep.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1—Charles H. Weed, Rep.
2—Sanford Clifford, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1—Matthew P. Bemus, Rep.
2—Winfield S. Cameron, Rep.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
1—Edmund Miller, Dem.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
1—Frederick Juliand, Rep.

CLINTON COUNTY.
1—William F. Clark, Rep.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1—Harper W. Rogers, Dem.
2—Stephen H. Wendover, Rep.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
1—Raymond P. Babcock, Rep.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1—Albert E. Sullard, Rep.
2—George C. Gibbs, Rep.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1—Augustus A. Brush, Rep.
2—Alfred T. Ackert, Dem.

ERIE COUNTY.
1—George J. Bamler, Dem.
2—Richard Flach, Dem.
3—L. P. Dayton, Dem.
4—Alpheus Prince, Dem.
5—James Rider, Rep.

ESSEX COUNTY.
1—Samuel E. Root, Rep.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
1—Edmund F. Sargeant, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
1—Cyrus H. Kellogg, Rep.

GENESEE COUNTY.
1—Henry F. Tarbox, Rep.

GREENE COUNTY.
1—James Loughran, Dem.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
1—Elisha W. Stannard, Rep.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1—Lafayette J. Bigelow, Rep.
2—Alfred D. Shaw, Rep.

KINGS COUNTY.
1—Patrick Burns, Dem.
2—Wm. S. Andrews, Dem.
3—Patrick Keady, Dem.
4—Francis A. Mallison, Dem.
5—Wm. C. Jones, Dem.
6—John Raber, Dem.
7—Caleb M. Smith, Dem.
8—DeWitt C. Tower, Dem.
9—John C. Jacobs, Dem.

LEWIS COUNTY.
1—John F. Mann, Rep.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
1—Lewis E. Smith, Rep.

MADISON COUNTY.
1—D. Gerry Wellington, Rep.
2—Robert Stewart, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.
1—Daniel B. DeLand, Dem.
2—N. C. Bradstreet, Dem.
3—Abner I. Wood, Rep.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
1—Angell Matthewson, Dem.

NEW-YORK CITY.
1—Michael C. Murphy, Tam.
2—Dennis Burns, Tam. and Mozart.
3—Daniel O'Reilly, Tam.
4—John Galvin, Tam.
5—Christopher Monahan, Mozart.
6—T. J. Campbell, Tam.
7—James Riley, Tam.
8—James Reed, Tam.
9—Wm. G. Bergen, Tam.
10—Anthony Hartman, Tam.
11—Peter Trainer, Tam.
12—John A. Diekel, Mozart.
13—James C. Moran, Tam.
14—James McKiever, Tam.
15—Alexander Trear, Tam.
16—James Irving, Ind.
17—T. H. Flagge, Mozart.
18—L. D. Kiernan, Tam.
19—Joshua D. Minor, Rep.
20—George B. Van Brunt, Rep.
21—Wm. Hitchman, Tam.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1—Ransom M. Skeels, Dem.
2—Benjamin Farley, Rep.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1—William H. Chapman, Dem.
2—Alanson B. Cady, Rep.
3—James Stevens, Dem.
4—Ambrose Nicholson, Rep.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1—Augustus G. S. Allis, Rep.
2—Luke Ranney, Rep.
3—Hiram Eaton, Rep.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1—Henry Ray, Rep.
2—Samuel H. Torrey, Rep.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1—W. C. H. Sherman, Dem.
2—John H. Reeves, Dem.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
1—Edmund L. Pitts, Rep.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1—John A. Place, Rep.
2—James D. Lasher, Rep.
3—Alvin Richardson, Rep.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1—Myron J. Hubbard, Dem.
2—Henry R. Washburn, Rep.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
1—Samuel D. Humphrey, Dem.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1—Francis Skillman, Dem.
2—John P. Madden, Dem.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1—John S. Flagg, Dem.
2—Jared A. Wells, Rep.
3—Harris B. Howard, Dem.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
1—Samuel R. Brick, Jr., Rep.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
1—Thomas Lawrence, Dem.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1—George M. Gleason, Rep.
2—Julius M. Palmer, Rep.
3—R. H. Andrews, Rep.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1—Truman G. Younglove, Rep.
2—Alembert Pond, Rep.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
1—Robert Furman, Dem.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
1—William S. Clark, Dem.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
1—George Clark, Rep.

SENECA COUNTY.
1—David D. Laffer, Dem.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1—Absolom Hadden, Rep.
2—Lyman Balcom, Rep.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
1—William R. Post, Rep.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
1—David G. Starr, Dem.

TIOGA COUNTY.
1—Oliver H. P. Kinney, Rep.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
1—John H. Selkreg, Rep.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1—William Lounsberry, Dem.
2—Louis Bevier, Rep.
3—Theodore Guigou, Dem.

WARREN COUNTY.
1—Nicholas B. La Bau, Rep.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1—David Underwood, Rep.
2—Nathaniel Dailey, Rep.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1—De Witt Parshall, Rep.
2—E. M. K. Glenn, Rep.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1—Samuel M. Purdy, Dem.
2—George T. Penfield, Dem.
3—Henry E. Nelson, Dem.

WYOMING COUNTY.
1—William Bristol, Rep.

YATES COUNTY.
1—Charles S. Hoyt, Rep.

Republicans, 62; Democrats, 66. Last year, Republicans, 82; Democrats, 46.

The Election in this City.

The Democracy were exceedingly jubilant in the City yesterday over their victory, and, as usual on such occasions, Tammany ordered out its brass four-pounder and fired one hundred rounds in the City Hall Park. The result of the election was the subject of excited discussion among the politicians during most of the day, and very heavy bets were freely made and taken that the figures given as the vote for various candidates would yet turn out differently than was at first reported.

Below we give a corrected recapitulation of the vote by wards for Secretary of State, together with the names of the successful candidates on the Senatorial, Assembly, Judiciary and other tickets:

THE STATE TICKET.

Wards.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Registry.	McKean, R.	Nelson, D.
I	179	2190	2559	122	2081
II	134	267	379	80	255
III	196	593	851	143	600
IV	443	2650	3720	375	2457
V	803	2152	3258	465	2187
VI	297	3254	4101	186	3900
VII	1142	4655	6838	700	5048
VIII	1381	3920	6292	963	4111
IX	3207	4187	7856	2743	4232
X	1284	3157	4767	803	3452
XI	1601	6128	8367	1090	6437
XII	1657	2943	5262	1584	3075
XIII	1025	3053	4514	867	3262
XIV	601	3396	4495	331	3449
XV	1728	2229	4348	1496	2341
XVI	2594	3647	6700	2174	3830
XVII	2869	8128	11745	2018	8476
XVIII	2474	4783	8505	1794	5431
XIX	2263	4210	7646	1750	4960
XX	2669	6109	9634	1957	6698
XXI	2530	4063	7884	2087	4794
XXII	2415	4962	8978	2033	5233
Total	33,492	80,677	128,099	25,640	85,809
Total vote	114,169		Total vote		111,449
Registered	125,162		Registered		128,099

SHERIFF.

James O'Brien (Tam.) is believed to have a majority of 880 over Connolly.

COUNTY CLERK.

Charles E. Loew (Tam.) is elected by several thousand majority.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A Oakey Hall, (Tam., Mozart and McKeon.)

THE JUDICIARY.

Judge of Supreme Court—Albert Cardoza, (Tam. and Mozart.)

Judges of Superior Court—Claudius L. Monell, (Tam., Mozart and McKeon,) and Thomas A. Ledwith, (Mozart and McKeon,) probably.

Judges of Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, (Tam., Moz. and McK.,) and George C. Barrett, (Tam. and McK.)

Judge of Marine Court—George M. Curtis, (Tam., Moz. and McK.)

CORONERS.

Aaron B. Rollins, (Tam.)
Patrick H. Keenan, (Tam.)
Cornelius Flynn, (Tam.)

SUPERVISORS.

John Bric[illegible]
Smith Ely, [illegible] Moz. and McK.)
Wm. Joyce, (Tam.,) to fill vacancy.

Kings County.

The Democrats claim a majority of 14,183 on the State ticket. Hoffman's majority last Fall was 9,600.

The officers elected are as follows:

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mayor—Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem.
Register—Charles Schurig, Rep.
County Clerk—John J. White, Dem.
County Judge—James Troy, Dem.
Coroner—Michael Slattery, Dem.
Superintendent of the Poor—John F. Scott, Dem.

SENATORS.

Second District—James F. Pierce.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

First District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Second District—Wm. S. Andrews, Dem.
Third District—Patrick Keady, Dem.
Fourth District—Francis A. Mallison, Dem.
Fifth District—Wm. C. Jones, Dem.
Sixth District—John Raber, Dem.
Seventh District—Caleb L. Smith, Dem.
Eighth District—Wm. C. Tower, Dem.
Ninth District—John C. Jacobs, Dem.

JUSTICES.

First District—John Delmar, Dem.
Third District—Thos. Reilly, Dem.
Fourth District—Z. Voorhees, Dem.
Fifth District—John Bames, Dem.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—D. D. Whitney, Dem.
Third Ward—A. B. Thorp, Rep.
Fifth Ward—John Clancey, Dem.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Steers, Rep.
Ninth Ward—John McGroarthy, Dem.
Eleventh Ward—Moses H. Richards, Dem.
Thirteenth Ward—W. W. Armfield, Rep.
Fifteenth Ward—A. Cunningham, Dem.
Seventeenth Ward—C. B. Eliott, Dem.
Nineteenth Ward—George H. Fisher, Rep.

The Board will stand fourteen Democrats to six Republicans—a Democratic gain of three.

SUPERVISORS.

Second Ward—Thomas Nelson, Dem.
Fourth Ward—Evan M. Johnson, Dem.
Sixth Ward—W. J. Osborne, Dem.
Eighth Ward—James Woodhead, Rep.
Tenth Ward—James B. Hall, Dem.
Twelfth Ward—Thomas Foran, Dem.
Fourteenth Ward—Owen Dennin, Dem.
Sixteenth Ward—John R. White, Rep.
Eighteenth Ward—L. A. Whitehill, Dem.
Twentieth Ward—Wm. M. Little, Rep.

The Board will stand 13 to 7 of the city members, not including Mr. MORGAN, Dem. Including the county members the Board will stand politically 16 to 10.

Illegal Voting.

The number of persons arraigned before the several Police Justices yesterday on a charge of attempting to deposit an illegal vote on Tuesday was an unusually large one, the morning session of each Court being clogged by the consideration of these cases. In each case the individual was held in bail to appear at the Court of Sessions.

The Election in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 6.

The result of yesterday's vote in 249 towns is as follows: Bullock, 83,626; Adams, 62,556; Bullock's plurality, 21,070. The same towns last year gave Bullock 79,142, Sweetser 23,926—total, 55,216. Bullock's vote has increased 4,484; Adams' vote over Sweetser, 38,630.

The State Senate will stand: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 12; to be heard from, 4; License, 29; Prohibition, 7.

The House will contain: Republicans, 120; Democrats, 54; License Law, 148; Prohibitionists, 39.

To the Council are elected: Republicans, 2; Democrats, 2; not heard from, 4.

There are about 85 towns to be heard from, which will increase Bullock's majority to 25,000, and will increase the License Law majority in the Legislature.

Col. John Quincy Adams, Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected a member of the popular branch of the Legislature from Quincy. He received the votes of the liberal members of both parties.

Edward Avery, who is chosen Senator, is also elected to the House.

The friends of a license law swept this city, and in fact Suffolk County presents almost a solid phalanx of thirty-six representatives and six Senators, all but two or three of whom are well known advocates of a law to regulate the sale of ardent spirits. Though the city gave Mr. Adams a majority on this final issue, it by no means indicates that the Republicans have abated one jot of their loyalty. Our citizens object to the prohibitory law, and have a strong dislike to the free use of revolvers used by the force specially organized to inforce it. The total vote shows an increase of some three thousand votes.

The Election in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Scattering returns received indicate that MARSHAL (Republican) is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority.

Negro suffrage will probably be defeated, though it is not yet hopeless.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this county by from 700 to 800 majority.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The net Democratic gain in the State, as far as heard from, is 2,004. The Republicans claim that FAIRCHILDS is elected by about 4,000; the Democrats concede a majority of about 3,000. The Democrats gain six or eight members of Assembly and three or four Senators.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The returns come in slowly. The indications now are that every official position in the State will be filled by Democrats. In Washington County the entire Democratic ticket is elected. It is also believed that the entire Democratic ticket is elected in Frederick County. These have been strong Republican counties. Kent County gives 1,282 Democratic majority, and Wicomic, a new county, gives 1,000 Democratic majority.

Conservative Convention in Virginia Proposed.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Nov. 5.

We can conceive of nothing more important now, to the white people of this State, than the early assembling of a Convention with a view to the thorough organization of our forces. At present there is no concert of action among us, and we are relying solely upon individal efforts to defeat the serried hosts of our enemies, held together as they are by the most potent agency ever devised for making men mere voting machines, without reference to anything other than the edicts of wily and unscrupulous leaders. To resist, successfully, this solid mass which is officered and controlled as by a single will, we must organize; we must present a united front; we must act upon suggestions emanating from a State council composed of our wisest and best men. No law of Congress can prevent such from assembling at any point that may be designated, to take counsel together and give their fellow-citizens the benefit of their united wisdom. They may be excluded from all public employment and kept out of the halls of legislation, but they can come together in the manner indicated; and we trust that the great exigency that is upon us, and the dangers with which we are menaced, will serve to bring them together in council. With this view, therefore, we recommend that our people, in the various counties of the State, meet at their respective Court-houses, on Court day, and appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Richmond, on or about the 11th of December next. A calm and temperate address to the people of the United States, emanating from such a body, might be made a most powerful appeal to their intelligence and humanity, and would give a new impetus to the revolution that is now going forward in the country.

The Question of Protection—Proposed National Convention.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 3.

On Monday evening last a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, of Detroit, was held in that city, the President, Hon. M. I. MILLS, in the chair, at which a Committee, previously appointed to consider the matter of taxation for internal revenue purposes, presented a report on the subject, in which it was thought advisable that a number of productions now subject to tax should be rendered exempt from taxation. In connection with the report the Committee submitted a series of resolutions, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the tariff on importations of foreign manufactures should be revised so as to well protect home industry against the unequal competition of the cheap capital and cheaper labor of foreign countries.

The report and resolutions were concurred in, and a Committee of seven was appointed to correspond with the manufacturers of other cities, to ask their coöperation in providing for the holding of a National Convention in Cleveland on the 18th of December next.

A meeting of the manufacturers of this city was held in the office of Mr. N. S. BOUTON, Masonic Temple, on Thursday evening, to consider the propriety of acceding to the call. Mr. N. S. BOUTON occupied the chair, Mr. SETH PAINE acting as Secretary. After some discussion of the subject, it was decided to adjourn to meet again on Monday at the same place, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, alluding to the report that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM does not press his own claims to Senatorial honors, but is giving his influence in behalf of the election of Judge THURMAN, says: "Here, in the neighborhood of VALLANDIGHAM's home, his bitterest enemies would never venture to accuse him of declining a candidacy for anything. The idea of his supporting any one but himself would be pleasantly refrigerating in the dog-days, but it is quite too cool a joke to be seasonable now."

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* denies, on the authority of Speaker COLFAX, that he is a candidate or desires the Gubernatorial nomination.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Prussia and the Italian Question—The Concordat in Austria—A Romance in High Life—The Reichstag—The Danish Question—War Ships on the Rhine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1867.

It is easily to be understood that all looks here are directed with great interest toward Italy; not that the Germans cared so much for the Pope, but because this affair of GARIBALDI may prove the spark to fire the long-laid European mine. The first consequence is great sweetness on the part of the Cabinet of the Tuileries toward Prussia, and here the Government people seem much satisfied with the communications which Count SOLMS, attaché at the Prussian Legation in Paris, had to make in Baden-Baden; but the exact nature of these communications has not yet transpired, although they are not difficult to guess, as they come from NAPOLEON.

While there at home the temporal goods of the Pope are in danger, his spiritual power is in no less danger in other parts of the world, namely, in Austria, not to speak of the countries depending on the Russian crown. The latter is very fond of radical measures. PETER the Great, who wanted the Russians to become civilized in the European manner, gave orders to curtail the barbarous long garments of his subjects to the length he thought civilized, and the police ran about with big scissors and curtailed whom they found with an uncivilized long tail or beard. The present Czar is depopefying in a similar summary way the Poles. I have already given you some instances of this, and now I have another illustration from Warsaw. A man was repairing his house, which had at its corner a picture of the Holy Virgin, as you may see them frequently in Frankfort, Nuraberg and at other places of Germany. This man received orders to remove the queen of heaven, as her picture was not made in the manner usual with the Russians. Even the post-horses do not escape the Russifying zeal of the authorities. Till now they were—if four—put to the car as we do in America and everywhere beside Russia in Europe; but now orders have been given in Poland to put them all four abreast to the car, as it is the habit with the Russians and Phœbus Apollo. Similar measures are taken in the German-Baltic provinces, which are so much German that in them, for instance in Kurland, is spoken the best and purest German. But to return to our muttons. The Pope's affairs in Austria seem to be very bad. Twenty-five Bishops of Austria wrote in reference to the hated Concordat a very foolish letter to the Emperor, who sent to them an answer in an autograph letter to Prime Archbishop RAUSHER, in which he blames, in rather severe expressions, the untimely zeal of these high ecclesiasticals. The letter concludes: "I have the confidence that the Bishops will be assured how I always know how to protect the Church, *but that they also will remember the duties which I have to fulfill as a constitutional regent.*" Such language about constitutions is quite new in the mouth of an Austrian Emperor, and has never before been used by any of them, especially in reference to Church affairs. His words will be considered, I am sure, at least by the clergy, as a sign of the approaching end of the world. The people received them with acclamations, and they will do much to restore in some manner the popularity of FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The clergy in Austria appreciate the dangers threatening them, and use all means in their power to counteract the influence of progressive ideas. According to the maxim that the end justifies the means, they preach from the pulpit in many districts of Moravia that the House of Representatives intends to abolish the institution of matrimony, to rob the church of its possessions, and to overburden the people of the country with taxes. They put up petitions in this sense, and have them signed by men, women, and even children. This occurrence was the subject of an interpolation in the House, brought in by Baron LOUDON, Baron WIDMANN, Count DUBSKY, Baron EICHOFF, and other great proprietors in Moravia. The President declared that he would transmit this interpolation first to Baron BEUST. It seems the meek priests would like a little religious war—but *tempora mutantus*—and even in Austria priests might become acquainted with cells—not in a monastery but in a secular penitentiary.

If peoples and Houses of Representatives, even in Austria, which was always considered as the terrestial paradise for priests, are disgusted with the antiquated pretensions of the Roman Church, it seems queer that a Napoleon should dare undertake to prop up this power, judged long ago by the spirit of the nineteenth century. Even Spain sends her contingent of young volunteers to join the Garibaldians.

Archduke HEINRICH, in Gratz, is going to marry a little actress, CLARA HOFFMANN. It is quite a romantic story. He had brought the pictures of his parents to the house of the young lady, and solemnly before them he swore to make her his wife. As the scandal would be too great if he took her directly from the stage, he asked her to become purified for a time in the house of her parents from the social contamination; then she will be made Countess VON BOZEN, and the happy couple will take their residence in Vienna.

The Reichstag will probably adjourn on the 26th inst. You have no idea how well the not paying of the members is working! They are as industrious as bees, and dispatch in eight days more business than our Congress in a whole session. Last week they were occupied with the very important law about the obligation to service in the army. The subject was one that called forth a great deal of declamation and repetition of old truisms of a more theoretical than practical nature.

The Danes are not very much satisfied that Rrussia had confided their business to Legationsrath Dr. BUSHER, whom they consider not very favorable to their interest, having written formerly against them, and knowing Denmark too well. He has received instructions which will render it almost impossible to the Danes—or make it rather expensive to them—to maltreat Germans living among them. However, I have but little confidence in all these arrangements; they are not made in good faith, and, besides, laws can easily be evaded, and there will be quarrels without end, which will at last lead to compulsory measures. Honesty and morality, especially if only used for the sake of show, are very bad agencies in policy. Politicians must be bold men and have an honesty and moral of their own. That sounds bad, but is very practical, and at the end both parties will fare best with it. There is no other moral in policy but power, but it must be judiciously applied. If there is an arrangement coming from these negotiations between Denmark and Prussia, it will at best be only a temporary affair, and not the last word will be spoken.

In the Austrian House of Representatives the enthusiasm about the Emperor's letter is still great; the same as it is in Hungary. In the former several cases were made public in which cloisters had kidnapped children, especially Jews, to make Christians of them *nolens volens.* Mr. KURANDA, a very liberal and clever Jew, told some dreadful stories, from which it became clear that the Austrian officials play into the hands of these pious robbers. Their trade will, however, be stopped.

It is said that Prince HUMPHREY is going to marry the former intended of the King of Bavaria.

In Sweden there is a great famine. The Government have allowed 1,293,000 thalers Swedish for the support of poor people for September and October. In many parts of Sweden they eat bread of moss, and the children have holidays in the schools to get time to collect this poor substitute.

The Austrians have bad luck with their breech-loaders. On the trial they proved utterly worthless, and all orders have been rescinded by the Emperor. The French chassepots are also not very perfect, as they give rise to many accidents, wherefore the always merry soldiers call them "*chesse-pouce,*" as many got rid of their thumbs in handling them. The Prussians have better luck. At Sahl are now manufacturing rampart guns, carrying a little grenade of the size of a small billiard-ball from 1,200 to 1,500 paces. They are intended to be used against columns of infantry.

The French make much fuss about armed ships on the Rhine, which they will use as we used our fleet on the Mississippi. It is only a pity that the Rhine is a mere gutter—for all war purposes—in comparison with our Father of the Waters.

BUTLER's fooleries in regard to Government securities have a bad effect here, and I do all I can to convince people that the majority of our Congress are honest men, whose honesty goes at least so far to understand that honesty is the best policy—in the long run—in money matters, of what people are much afraid is of counterfeit bonds.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Voyage of the United States Steamer Oneida—Cape Town—Description of the Place and its Inhabitants.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE TOWN, CAPE GOOD HOPE,
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

The United States steamer *Oneida*, twenty-three days from Rio, rounded the "stormy Cape" and anchored in Simon's Bay on Aug. 31. In a voyage of over 10,000 miles, during which we crossed the Atlantic three times, we encountered not a single severe gale. The *Oneida* left New-York on the 27th of May, and made the island of St. Vincent, Capt de Verd, June 27. Port Grande, Cape de Verd, is as barren and uninteresting a spot as can be conceived. There are but two trees in the place, one or two small bushes, and not a solitary blade of grass. The water is abominable, tasting not unlike mild epsom salts. The inhabitants, with the exception of one or two English clerks in charge of the coal company's interests, are Portuguese negroes. A dilapidated fort on the hill, mounting three old cannon, and occupied by a quartette of half-naked black soldiers, and the little American cemetery, where a small tombstone preserves the memory of a midshipman, who was buried here many years ago, are the only objects worthy of a visit. The harbor is a most excellent one, and there were some dozen steamers and merchantmen at anchor when we arrived. July 1 we spead sail for Rio, reaching that magnificent harbor on the 20th. Three weeks after the *Oneida* steamed away for the Cape Good Hope. Overcoats now come in requisition, and the mercury crept down to 45°. Strong winds prevailed from the southward and westward, but we experienced no very heavy weather.

Simon Town is a small village which has found a lodgement at the base of the spine of cliffs, terminating a few miles below on the bold promintory of the Cape. Twenty-two miles away on the other side and over as fine a road as one could wish is Cape Town. At Wynburg you take cars and ride through a most lovely country. On your left is Table Mountain, with the celebrated Constantia vineyards along its base. To your right is an open country dotted with pretty white cottages and intersected here and there with pine and oak groves, limited by a range of dim blue peaks, many of them capped with snow. Cape Town contains some 25,000 inhabitants, a third of whom are white—the remainder a mixture of Caffre, Malay and Hottentot. The Malay carries his religion with him, and there is a Mosque in one of the towns of the colony. The Botanical Garden embraces a large collection of rare plants and is a favorite resort of the fashion of the town on pleasant afternoons when the regimental bands play. There are three semi-weekly journals published and a monthly magazine. A railroad penetrates some distance into the interior, and horse cars will convey you to the suburbs. The drives to Wynburg, around Table Mountain and toward Simon Town, are charming.

But there is one serious drawback to outdoor pleasure—the southeasters. There will be one or two, or perhaps three, calm lovely days. Then suddenly the long white clouds, called the Table-cloth, slowly spreads itself over the flat top of the mountain, signaling the approach of the wind, which soon blows with wonderful power, whirling the dust and pebbles in clouds through the streets and driving every one indoors. This continues three and four days. Then the Table-cloth is again lifted and the wind ceases. Cape Town is not flourishing. The public works, to complete which so many were induced to emigrate from inland and elsewhere, have stopped and large numbers of the unfortunate beings have been reduced to starvation. To add to their misery a terribly fatal fever has broken out among them, which now threatens to become epidemic.

I met a physician directly from the Mauritius yesterday, from whom I learn that the fever, which for six months past has been decimating the island, has now disappeared. Over 30,000 persons perished during the epidemic, but Port Louis is at present entirely free from it.

The steamer *New-York* stopped here for a few days on its way to China. It is intended for the Pacific Steamship Company line, and will run between Hong-Kong and Yokohoma. By it we received advices from the United States up to Aug. 3. The steamer left last week. We found "ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh," the sailor Prince, with his ship, the *Galatea*, at Simon Town, on our arrival. He has just returned from an elephant hunt up the country, and brings back the head of one and skin of another as trophies, although it is whispered that he is guiltless of the death of either. He is the "lion" here, and dinners and balls and parties are the order of the day. Concerts, lectures and poor theatricals have been inflicted upon him constantly since his arrival. To-day he dines on the *Oneida*, and to-morrow evening finishes the round of dissipation with a grand ball, after which he leaves for Australia. He is a young man, only 24, and resembles his brother ALBERT, very strongly. He is commander of the *Galatea*, with rank of Captain only, but occasionally takes it into his head to fly the Royal standard, and travel as the son of a Queen.

The *Oneida* will leave in a few days for Singapore. The *Wachusetts* and *Wyoming* and the officers of the ill-fated *Sacramento* are expected here daily.

The following are the officers of the *Oneida:*

Commander—CREIGHTON; Lieutenant-Commander, Fyffe; Lieutenant, Grinnell; Surgeon, Suddard; Assistant Surgeon, Frothingham; Assistant Engineers, Hittig and Barstow.
Masters—Muldaur, Haies, Harding, Baldwing.
Paymaster—Tullock.

Burning of the Car-Shop of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Bloomington—Loss Estimated at $150,000.

A dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of the destruction by fire of the machine and car shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, on Friday night, 1st instant:

"The fire was first discovered in the rear end of the brass foundry by Mr. VAN HORN, the night telegraph operator. When first discovered the fire had got under pretty good headway, and in an astonishingly brief space of time had communicated to nearly all parts of the machine and car shops. The bells of all the engines in the round-house were rung, and the whistles of the engines which had steam up were brought into requisition to give the alarm. It is nearly a mile from the engine-house to the place of fire, and before the fire-engines arrived the foundry and buildings immediately adjacent were all consumed, and the flames were rolling terrifically through the machine and car shops, so that it was impossible to save anything, and the firemen turned their attention to the buildings in the immediate vicinity, and by great exertion the round-house, with thirty engines, and the repair and blacksmith shops were saved. When the fire commenced the wind was blowing from the southwest, and large quantities of lumber were carried away to the northwest of the burning building, where it was supposed to be in a safe place, but about 1 o'clock the wind changed around in that direction and carried the flames toward the piles of lumber, and soon communicated to them and destroyed nearly the whole of it.

The machine and car works, the store-house containing all the supplies for the road, and where the paints and oils were stored, and the immense pile of lumber in and out of the dry-house, were all in flames at the same time, and presented a most grandly terrific scene. The raging, seething flames, literally melted down two locomotives which had just been put into the shop for repairs, together with all the ponderous machine works through the building.

It is impossible to give a full estimate of the losses. Mr. JACKMAN, Superintendent of the machine works, and Mr. RENIFF, of the car department, made up a rough estimate, and reported that the loss cannot fall short of $150,000. All the machinery in the machine department, the brass and iron foundries, with all the machinery in the car-shops, are a total loss. All that was saved in these shops were the tools belonging to the workmen and a few owned by the Company. The dry-house was full of well-seasoned lumber, which was a complete loss; also a large quantity of lumber which had just been stowed away in the vicinity.

All the engines were saved, except the two in the shops for repair, and they were nearly completely destroyed. Over 350 men were employed in the works.

TORNADO ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Brownsville, Bagdad and Brazos Destroyed—Great Destruction of Property at Matamoras—Loss of Many Lives.

The Brownsville *Courier* gives full details of the awful hurricane on the Rio Grande, from which we quote the following:

"On the 7th of the present month, the long heated term was put an end to by a refreshing norther, which sprung up about 8 o'clock A. M., and continued with more or less violence, until about 9 o'clock P. M., when it assumed a rotary motion, striding with fearful fury from north-northeast, and momentarily increased to the violence of the most dreadful tornadoes of the tropics. We have seldom had occasion, in all our course of journalism, to describe an occurrence, so vivid in terrors and so prolific in destruction. There is not a habitation which has not felt the terrible force of the storm, while the majority of our business houses are in ruins. The scene on the river was frightful to behold.

All our steamers are partially or totally destroyed. The *Camargo* and *Santiago* are sunk; the *Col. Benedict, San. Roman, Tamaulipas Nos. 1 and 2* have their upper works and cabins destroyed; the *Matamoras* drifted down the river, and is now lying at the point wrecked; the *Tamaulipas No. 1*, although badly damaged, is yet able to run.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz is almost totally destroyed. Nothing left standing but the house of GARIBALDI, and that building is badly damaged. There were ten persons killed and twenty wounded at Santa Cruz.

MATAMORAS.

The destruction at Matamoras was still greater than at Brownsville. Among the items of damage we select such names as are familiar to our citizens: JOHN GANCHE's store and warehouse completely destroyed; loss, $100,000. DESOMMES & BROTHERS, with building, $55,000. L. ROCA's clothing-store, $5,000. The cupola of the theatre of La Reforma was blown off. The Plaza de Armas is a complete ruin, and the cathedral badly damaged. Tarnava's building, private residence of Vice-Consul AVERY, roof blown off. The palace is badly damaged. On the river the scenery is frightful to behold, everything being in complete ruins. The destruction was caused partly by the tornado and partly by the waters of the Rio Grande.

Whole squares of edifices are mere ruins, and it is estimated that 1,500 houses and *jacals* have been destroyed. Twenty-six persons were reported killed.

A courier came in from La Burrita, six miles above Bagdad, who reports that the sea rose as high as Burrita, having washed Bagdad entirely away. Seven persons had escaped and succeeded in reaching Burrita. Five of these were wounded. A Mr. COOPER, who with ninety others had got aboard the steamer *Antonio*, writes as follows:

"We are in the greatest distress; everything is lost; nothing saved, not even provisions. Send a boat down immediately with provisions. We have ninety persons aboard the *Antonio*, and provisions exhausted. She is high and dry about one hundred and fifty feet from the river, at English George's ranch. *Rio Grande*, (steamer,) on the opposite side, I suppose, half a mile from the river. Lighters scattered here and there—some bottom upward, others a complete wreck. There is not a house left in Bagdad. Come down yourself. Can hear nothing from Brazos. Only three houses left in Clarksville. When we broke adrift, the water was 14 feet high. Many lives lost."

BRAZOS.

Capt. MANSUR, acting Deputy Collector at Brazos de Santiago, arrived in our city on Thursday evening. He reports that there were four buildings standing yet at Brazos. The Quartermaster's office, a building built and formerly used for the Post-office, and two little stores, about 10 by 10, one of them the property of Col. FIELD, Deputy Collector. There are about a dozen persons missing at Brazos; among them the family of Mr. BLAKELY, who were residing at Padre Island. Two Mexicans had been buried before Capt. MANSUR left Brazos.

The latest advices from Brazos are contained in a letter received by Judge DOWNEY from Mr. WILLIAM KELLEY, notary public, from which we extract the following:

"The people have saved nothing but such clothes as they had on when the hurricane broke out, and absolutely no provisions except such as may have been found among the ruins that have not yet floated off. So far as can be ascertained but nine persons have perished—JOHN ANDERSON, and two families of four persons each, names unknown, a Mr. BLAKELY and his family, (three persons,) and one man, name unknown. The mate of schooner *Volumnia* was drowned last evening. Had not the schooner *Volumnia* been at the wharf it is terrible to contemplate the loss of life which must have occurred. The Captain (RYAN) took on board his vessel, and has yet on board, nearly all the women and children of the island. He has fed them up to the present, but is now entirely out of stores, even for his own crew. He has given up his ship to the inhabitants, placed the cabin and his own room at the disposal of the women and children, put his crew on short provisions to feed the destitute, (and nearly all are so,) and exhausted his last biscuit in our support. The island is yet covered with water, and a detail from our citizens is searching the *débris* for food. Cooking-stoves have been erected, and if food is found we shall not starve."

Mr. KELLY also states that the negro soldiers who retired to the sand-hills during the storm returned the next day and robbed and pillaged such property as could be carried off. They broke open four safes and shot at two citizens, killing one. The official report received at headquarters states that a guard had been placed over the goods to prevent any pillaging, and that two parties came, and, when ordered to leave by the guard, refused to obey, and that the guard shot and killed one of them. The case will be investigated shortly.

Shortly after dark yesterday the whole population of Brownsville was called to the levee by the shrill whistle of the *Tamaulipas No. 2*, coming from the rescue of the Bagdad people. It is impossible to describe the scene at the steamer, every one speaking at the same time, inquiring for his own particular relations or friends. There were more people saved than was at first supposed, many having taken refuge on the sand-hills. The following persons are known to be lost, drowned: JOHN VERONE, ship-carpenter; MANUEL and father, warehousemen; the owners of *Buena Vista*, the oldest son of one of the owners, and the cook and his wife; an old woman named ELIZABETH and a man named BOB, living in the icehouse; RAPHAEL, a barkeeper; ENGLISH GEORGE, living four miles from Clarksville, lost his wife and five children; Dr. LOWENTEIN, TRIBOUILLE, and a man known as CARABINE; the actress of Bagdad was found drowned in the bushes at about one hundred feet from the steamer *Antonio*.

There are, we learn from a passenger who came up on the *Tamaulipas*, about one hundred persons alive at Bagdad. There are left three or four houses standing, but damaged very badly. A Mexican policeman was found in the bushes alive, after having remained two days in the water without food. The steamer *Rio Grande* and several schooners, boats, lighters, &c., were seen inland, but it is not known how many persons are aboard. The people who remained at Bagdad did so of their own accord, as Capt. BROWN informed the authorities that he would take all persons and property that could be saved on the *Tamaulipas*.

There are, at the least calculation, three thousand families who have lost everything and are completely destitute. We are informed that our authorities, military and civil, will appeal to the cities throughout the States for assistance. The cities along the Gulf have all, more or less, suffered from the yellow fever, and are themselves in very poor circumstances, consequently cannot afford us any assistance. It is for the people of the East, West and North to come to our aid and help.

Nor do the houseless and homeless poor of Matamoras less address themselves to the sympathies of the world. We were in the eleventh hour of our deliverance from the scourge of yellow fever, and owing to a long continuance of a rigid quarantine, business being completely stagnated, the poor people were already much strained by loss of employment, and for that reason this blow falls more grievously upon them. People who have never experienced a similar misfortune cannot form an adequate idea of this tempest, which blew with fearful force about three hours, when a little before midnight it ceased with an ominous lull of about one-half hour only, to recoil from the opposite direction with increased volume and tenfold fury.

THE LAKE SURVEY.

Operations of the Parties—Topographical and Hydrographical Surveys and Other Work.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 5.

All the lake survey parties have now returned from their various stations, and it is possible to give an idea of the work accomplished by each, though the result achieved by some cannot be known until their voluminous notes have been examined and conclusions drawn from them. The work has been materially impeded by the niggardly character of the appropriation which Congress bestowed for the season's operations, but some important results have been effected, and all goes to make up the perfect survey of the lakes, which in time we trust the engineers will be able to effect. The work was, of course, under the orders of Gen. W. F. REYNOLDS, while Col. F. U. FARQUHAR was in charge of the operations. The force was as usual divided into several parties, but the number of these was again diminished by the small means at the General's command.

The astronomical division was at first under command of Lieut. JAMES MERCUR, and afterward under Lieut. J. F. GREGORY, who were assisted by assistants WISNER and O. B. WHEELER. They were engaged during the season in determining the latitude and longitude of ten points on the north and south shore of Lake Superior, and on one occasion in their operations read the angles of a triangle whose sides were respectively 92, 96 and 101 miles in length, by the use of the heliotrope, which has proved a perfect success in reading the angles of such immense triangles.

On the south shore of Lake Superior assistants MAYER, MOLITOR and GILLMAN were in charge of shore parties engaged in topographical and hydrographical surveys, and completed the work between Keweenaw Bay and the Sault. Lieut. GREEN and Assistant LAMSON had shore parties on the east end of Isle Royale, and made a very complete survey of this territory. Assistant HENRY was engaged in the measurement of a base line in Keweenaw Bay. The steamer *Search*, under Col. FARQUHAR, was employed in determining the off-shore hydrography in Lake Superior, and, of course, during the season was compelled to pay several visits to different stations occupied by other parties. The steamer *Warrior*, first under command of Lieut. GREGORY and then under Lieut. GREEN, carried off-shore parties who determined the hydrography of Isle Royale and Whitefish Bay, while Assistant O. N. CHAFFEE, with the steamer *Ada*, made a triangulation of Keweenaw Bay.

Another very important operation was under the charge of Assistant HENRY, who was aided by Assistants FOOTE and FLINT—that of gauging the outlets of the lakes by measuring the overflow of the rivers St. Mary, St. Clair, Niagara and St. Lawrence. A vast amount of interesting information was collected on this important subject, but, until it can be compared and digested, the results of the season's work cannot be determined. In future we shall lay before our readers some further information, showing more minutely the result of the season's work, which will then have been more fully ascertained.

The Fish Trade of Sandusky, Ohio.

The fish trade of Sandusky employs a large number of men and much capital. The present season has been the most successful known. Some idea of its extent is afforded by an article in the Sandusky *Register*, from which the following facts are taken:

In one day MALLORY & Co., whose ponds are located near Marblehead, delivered to O'HAGAN & Co. nine tons of fish, the catch of a single day. About that time another dealer gave one of his fishermen credit for the estimated weight of a large haul of herring, and directed him to take them back and throw them overboard, as he was unable to take care of them. A car load for places east of Buffalo has frequently been dispatched in a single day by our fishermen, and several times this season, cars have been loaded especially for the Fulton Market in New-York City. The greater part of the fish thus far this season, have been caught at Cedar Point and Marblehead. From Huron Light to Cedar Point Light, 62 pounds have been put down, that cost not less than $75,000. Between Marble Head and Ottawa are about 45 or 50 pounds; about Kelley's Island, 11 pounds; Middle Bass Island, 4 pounds; Sugar Island, 4 pounds; North Bass Island, 8 pounds; Put-in-bay Island, 5 to 10 pounds, or about 136 pounds that deliver their fish to Sandusky dealers. Not less than 20 per cent. more twine is believed to be now in the water in this vicinity that has ever been put out in a previous season. The fish commence running along the shore earlier than about the Islands, and this season, it is said, some days earlier than usual. The principal catch from the Islands generally comes in about the first week in November. After the pound fishing is about over the gill net fishing commences. Already 13 fine boats and about 75 men, with more than 1,000 gill nets, have arrived from Barcelona, Westfield and Dunkirk, New-York, and are preparing for the gill net fishing, which soon commences. These fishermen reap their harvest about the reefs.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE SOUTH.

The Report of a Decrease in their Numbers Denied by Gen. Howard.

The following letter from Gen. HOWARD appears in the Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday, to the editor of which paper it was addressed:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 1st inst., I will state that you are doubtless correct in the opinion that the colored population did not decrease during the period from 1860 to 1866. On the contrary, carefully compiled statistics warrant the conclusion that the aggregate negro population of the United States has sensibly increased from 1860 to the present date. The decrease heretofore alleged was based in part on my report of Dec. 21, 1866, which was estimated from very meagre statistics. It was more accurate in regard to the rural districts, and the lessened number of colored persons found in those districts led to the inference that the whole number had decreased, without properly estimating the constant changes of location, large numbers having flocked to the cities, North and South. The apparently diminished rate of increase of that population in the entire South is accounted for by emigration to all the Northern States. From this District alone more than 10,000 have gone North and obtained employment. As responsive to your several inquiries, I invite your attention to the following facts regarding the progressive movement of the colored population, the demonstrated success of free negro labor, and the progress of education among the colored population of the Southern States.

The following figures, compiled or deduced from the reports of the Census Bureau, give the aggregate population in the States of the South for the two decades beginning 1840 and ending 1860: Decennial increase—1840, 2,487,455; 1850, 3,204,313; 1860, 3,953,587. Numerical per centum—1840-50, 28; 1850-60, 24. Assuming the same rate of increase from 1860 to 1865, as shown for the decade from 1850 to 1860, viz.: 24 per cent., would give a total colored population at the close of the rebellion of....4,428,017
Deduct population in 1860....3,953,589

Increase in five years....474,430

But it will be alleged that I have improperly assumed the ratio of increase from 1860 to 1865 to have been the same as that from 1850 to 1860, inasmuch as I have not estimated the effect of the war upon that population. To this I answer that the negro population of the South, excepting the number—about 250,000—enrolled in the army of the Union, was but little exposed to the hazards and vicissitudes of the war, and to a great extent preserved their organization as laborers throughout the struggle. But, granting all that can reasonably be claimed, viz.: that the negro population decreased in number proportionate to the white, and allowing a deduction of ten per cent. for that decrease, which was the diminution of the white population, according to the Southern statisticians, still we have a total colored population at the beginning of 1866 of 4,032,659.

It is declared, however, by the opponents of emancipation that "the negro population of the South must rapidly decrease, because of the thriftlessness of the African race, when not subjected to a system of compulsory labor," and the examples of the British and French and West Indies are invariably referred to, and solely relied on as illustrating and sustaining this theory. I shall not be uncharitable enough to charge that in this declaration "the wish is father to the thought," but it can readily be shown that the premises upon which the conclusion is based are utterly incorrect, and inapplicable to the colored population of the Southern States. In the West Indies, the aggregate of slaves requisite to supply the demand of labor was maintained by constant accessions from the coast of Africa of fierce and warlike savages, unused to the restraints of industry, and ignorant of the ennobling moral influences of Christianity. The reports of the British and French commissions on those islands, dated 1795 and 1835, show that the natural increase of the laborers was seriously retarded by the very severe labor and cruel tortures to which they were generally subjected, and the consequent practice of infanticide and suicide to which they were driven by the hopelessness of their condition. Hence the necessity of frequent importations to replace the victims of excessive toil and extreme punishment. Such was the condition in which emancipation found the slaves of the West Indies. In addition to all this they were seriously divided among themselves, the mulattoes being opposed to the blacks, and the maroons (descendants of runaway negroes and native Carib Indians) arrayed against both. Moreover, the creole white population of those islands did not present as high an intellectual type as the slave-masters of the South, and therefore did not exert upon their slaves the same civilizing influence. Hence the negroes of the West Indies, suddenly emancipated, without the guiding hand of a friendly authority to give them a first impulse in the right direction, emerged from the most cruel and barbarous form of Slavery into all the excesses of unbridled license, which resulted in a rapid decrease of their numbers and a marked diminution of their agricultural productions. Not so with the colored population of the South; their numbers have received no appreciable increase through the African slave trade for a period of over fifty years prior to their emancipation.

For more than forty years the agitation of Slavery by powerful religious and political organizations in the Northern States had taught the slave of the South to look confidently forward to the day of his deliverance from bondage, and had in some measure ameliorated his physical and moral condition by arraigning oppressive masters before the tribunal of public opinion. It should also be observed that a large proportion of the slave population at the South were either regular members of Christian churches or occasional attendants upon Divine service. Hence, despite the degrading system of bondage to which they had been subjected for two hundred and forty-five years, they passed into the higher state of freedom by a comparatively gentle gradation, and have been to some extent justly aided by the Government in that transition. One of the best arguments against the theory of gradual extinction, based upon the alleged thriftlessness of the freedmen, is found in the fact that despite the terrible drought of 1866, and the consequent failure of crops and discouragement of farm laborers, and despite the damaging rains and the overflow in the Mississippi Valley during the present year, the cotton crop of 1867 is estimated by high authority at 2,300,000 bales, being nearly two-thirds of the largest crop ever produced; and the grain crop is double any ever before raised in the Southern States, while there has been a fair yield of rice, sugar and tobacco. This result has been reached chiefly through "free negro" labor, in defiance of many adverse circumstances, moral and material, consisting in part of outrages upon and spoliation of freedmen by the whites, while many of the large monopolists of the Southern States adopted the retrograde policy of letting their vast plantations lie fallow, rather than employ the freedmen under contract at just wages.

The system of the non-employment of freedmen will doubtless pass rapidly away in obedience to the law of profit and loss, although vigorous efforts are now being made, under local political influences, to make that system general and permanent. The true measure of the laborer's thrift is the amount of his savings. In this respect the conduct of the colored population is most commendable. During the past year they have deposited in the savings banks established under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau nearly $8,000,000, which deposits are held to their credit, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and are fully secured, as they are invested only in United States bonds. Besides this they have contributed a fair proportion of their earnings to the establishment of private schools and newspapers, the building of churches, and the maintenance of charitable organizations. In Louisiana alone the taxable property of the colored persons is assessed at nearly $16,000,000 by the State authorities, yet there, as in all the Southern States, they are denied the benefit of the "public schools" that their taxes contribute to support.

In regard to the progress of education among the colored population, I will present simply a brief summary, leaving to others the task of making the inevitable deduction therefrom.

Estimated number of colored children in schools in accordance with the most recent information (of a private character) not officially reported....400,000
Number in schools reported to the Bureau....238,000
Total....638,000

The effect of educating the colored population has been to create an emulation among the white masses, who begin to perceive that without education they must soon fall far behind in the mental and moral race. It is hoped that, when "reconstruction" shall have been harmoniously accomplished, according to the declared will of the nation, that Congress will make liberal grants of land for the endowment of a thorough and uniform system of public schools in all the Southern States. Time does not permit me to enter at present more fully into the subjects embraced in your note. I am satisfied, however, that the future historian, when he reviews the great events of the past few years, and those now transpiring, will record that the negroes of the United States have already demonstrated that they are brave and reliable soldiers in war, and loyal and industrious citizens in peace.

Yours, very truly, O. O. HOWARD.

In a subsequent letter Gen. HOWARD says, that the eight millions of deposits includes the estimated amount deposited by freedmen in Freedmen's Savings Banks and all other savings institutions. He also says: Instead of adding 238,000, as there given, the total estimate of pupils in colored schools should have been stated as four hundred thousand, (400,000,) officially and unofficially reported; distributed as follows, viz:

In regular schools in Southern States....200,000
In "plantation" and "family" schools....100,000
At school in Northern States....100,000
Total....400,000

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CONSHOHOCKEN, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 5.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, the boilers at the cotton mill of S. & J. LEES, of this place, exploded. The boilers were tubular, and were two in number. They were located in a brick structure at the rear of the main mill. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the boiler-house and its contents were completely demolished, not a vestige remaining. Pieces of the shattered iron were hurled a considerable distance. The main mill is a substantial stone structure, about 200 feet long, and four stories in height. It was considerably damaged. Almost every window in the building was shattered. The loss on the buildings and machinery is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. WILLIAM CARTER, the engineer, was instantly killed, his body being horribly mutilated. The fireman, JOHN MYERS, was approaching the mill, and had got within about 200 yard of it when the explosion occurred. He was struck by a piece of flying iron and was badly hurt. No other person was injured by the disaster. The employes of the establishment had just begun to assemble, and two men and about six girls had already reached the premises. They all escaped injury. The explosion made a loud report, which was heard for some distance and caused quite an excitement in the vicinity of Conshohocken.

The small building adjoining the large manufacturing establishment was blown entirely to pieces, and the machinery reduced to a perfect wreck. The engineer, Mr. WM. CARTER, who was standing in the doorway of the engine-room at the time of the accident, was blown a considerable distance against the wall of the main building. His arm, side, leg and head were crushed in a shocking manner, and death must have been instantaneous. Mr. CARTER leaves a wife and several children. His remains were conveyed to his late residence, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner of Montgomery County. The cause of the explosion will probably forever remain a mystery, as there was nothing unusual about the boiler or machinery when the engineer entered upon the discharge of his duties at 6 o'clock. There are employed at the mill about seventy men, women and children, and if the explosion had occurred an hour later, the result would have been most disastrous.

Suicide of an Old Lady in Pennsylvania.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Nov. 6.

An old lady, named HESTER ALBERTSON, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a butcher-knife, in Morrisville, Penn., yesterday morning. Mrs. ALBERTSON was about 70 years old, and lived with her daughter. She has for a number of years been very infirm, so as to be able to repose only by sitting upright in her chair, and the supposition is that, tired of the painful life of constant affliction she was doomed to lead, she in desperation terminated her existence in the bloody manner stated. About 2 o'clock in the morning her daughter came down stairs, and at that time the old lady was sitting in her chair as usual, but at sunrise she was seen by a passer-by lying with her head and one arm projecting from the open street door, in a pool of blood, quite dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Two large butcher knives, covered with blood, were found lying by her side. She had evidently found one of the knives too dull to accomplish her purpose, and the bloody marks of her hands were seen where she had fumbled for the second one. Coroner WM. EARLY, of Bristol, held an inquest upon the body of the unfortunate woman, and the verdict of the jury was, "That HESTER ALBERTSON came to her death from a wound in the neck, inflicted with a butcher-knife, with her own hand."

NEWBURYPORT MACKEREL FLEET.—The mackerel fleet are all in port, without the loss of a man or a vessel. Taken as a whole this year has been a very unsuccessful one, the larger and higher class vessels not paying their way, while the lowest class vessels have in many instances done remarkably well. We can refer to one vessel not worth five hundred dollars which has landed one hundred and seventy-five barrels, stocking over three thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the price of mackerel is depressed at this time, the catch is not one-third as much as last year, and is wholly a speculative one, and as soon as the mackerel pass out of first hands, the price current will suddenly be changed.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Nov. 5.*

THE APPLE TRADE.—The apple trade in the western part of the State has been very brisk, large quantities being shipped daily for the eastern markets. The other day, a single boat load of 2,500 barrels passed through this City. Apples grown in this part of the State, have not been plentiful enough for the demand. Shipments have been made here from Wayne county, and these are much larger and better than the apples we raise. Greenings and Spitzenbergs can be purchased in this City at $4 per barrel, of three bushels each and barrel included, which will bring this nice fruit at $1 25 per bushel.—*Utica Herald, Nov. 5.*

COTTON FACTORIES IN GEORGIA.—We learn from the Enterprise (Ga.) *Star* that the work on the Choctaw cotton factory, situated two miles below that place, is progressing finely. The machinery is all on the ground ready to be put up as soon as the buildings are completed. The cotton factory of Messrs. PARKS, OLIPHANT & Co., located seven miles from Enterprise, is nearly ready to go into operation. Last week ten car loads of machinery had arrived at the factory.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER.

Commencement of the Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—The Evidence as Taken Yesterday.

Coroner SCHIRMER proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of DANIEL FRIEL, who was killed Tuesday afternoon by a pistol shot wound in the left temple, while engaged in a political quarrel and melee on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets. The jurymen selected by the Coroner were men who happened to be passing through Pearl-street soon after the occurrence, and are all of respectable appearance and intelligence, the most prominent of them being the foreman, Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health Commissioners.

The following is the evidence adduced yesterday:

Hugh Friel, of No. 6 Oxford-street, testified that the deceased was his son, and resided with his sister at No. 11 Jacob-street, but knew nothing of the manner of his death.

Elizabeth Rorke, of No. 357 Pearl-street, testified as follows: About 1:20 o'clock yesterday, I was eating dinner near the window on the third story; I heard the report of a pistol, and on looking out of the window heard two or three more shots fired in rapid succession; I saw the prisoner Hardigan running after a man named McCabe; (another prisoner) at that time there was a car between them, which was standing still; it moved back which brought McCabe into view when Hardigan fired a pistol at him; McCabe stooped and was not wounded, and ran down Frankfort-street, Hardigan firing at him a second time; there was no one in the street at the time except these two men and the driver and conductor of the car; when I first looked out of my window I saw a man I afterwards ascertained to be the deceased, fall on the spot where Hardigan ran from; I saw a pistol in Hardigan's hands, but nothing in McCabe's.

Mary Duffy, of No. 357 Pearl-street, corroborated the first portion of the evidence given by the previous witness, adding, that as she looked out of the window, she saw Hardigan pursue a man to the corner of Frankfort-street, and fire a pistol after him two or three times; she saw no one except these two in the street, but several persons were gathered in the doorway of her residence who had sought shelter there from the shots.

Andrew Hanley, of No. 355 Pearl-street, testified: I was coming up Pearl-street in a car yesterday, about noon; on the corner of Frankfort-street there was a gang of men quarreling; I heard the deceased say to the prisoner Hayes, "Are you prepared?" Hardigan exclaimed, "We have no time now, come down on the corner and we will have a little more excitement;" deceased said, "We are here, let us have it here;" Hayes said, "We've no time now, but we are the three best little citizens that come in this ward;" deceased straightened himself up and moved backward a few feet, when Hayes struck him; the prisoner McCabe, stepped up to Hardigan when a man I could not identify stepped up to McCabe and pulled him away; Hardigan had, I think, a bag in his right hand, and with his left drew a revolver from his breast, pointed it at deceased, fired, and I saw deceased fall; that was the first shot fired; deceased fell close to the railroad track; Hardigan ran across the street; some one jostled against me, and I ran into the drug-store; the man who jostled against me ran toward Hardigan and fired at him from some kind of a weapon and then ran toward Frankfort-street; I saw Hardigan run after him and heard two shots fired soon after; I do not know who fired them; I remained in the drug store until the firing ceased; I was attending a ticket stand in the Second District of the Fourth Ward during yesterday; I went down to Peck-slip to see how the election was going, and then rode up in the car, free, as I knew the Conductor; I do not know whether deceased had a pistol or not; I thought from the way deceased acted that he was going to attack Hayes; I know all of the prisoners except Gallagher, and also know the deceased.

Ella Collins, of No. 35 Warren-street, Brooklyn, testified: I am employed as a copyist at No. 350 Pearl-street; about 12:30 o'clock yesterday I was sitting by my window, and my attention was attracted by a man falling in the street just opposite; I then saw a man in a dark brown coat, with a pistol, standing in the middle of the street; he had it pointed at another man who was behind a car; the first man ran back to the stoop on the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets; the latter I now identify as Hardigan, and I saw him run after and fire at the other one, and fire two shots after him; I don't recognize any of the prisoners besides Hardigan.

Officer Morris Keane, of the Eighth Ward Police, testified: I was coming through Pearl-street on my way to dinner, and heard two or three shots fired in rapid succession; I ran that way, and saw the prisoner Hayes with his hand raised, and in front of him saw the deceased fall; I shouted, "Stop the murderer!" and ran after him; when I reached deceased I saw him lying on the pavement, and followed Hayes, giving the alarm; I was about fifty yards from Hayes when the shot was fired; there were several men near by, but I only identify Hayes; I met a man afterward with a small revolver, who said he had gone home for it, and if he had got back in time, would have shot the man who shot deceased.

Charles Murray, of No. 13 Jacob-street, testified: I am a carman; yesterday, about twelve o'clock, I was walking up Pearl-street with deceased and another man; at Frankfort-street we met three men; I do not identify any of the prisoners as any of them; some words passed between them and deceased, but I do not remember what was said; one of them had a pistol with which he shot deceased; I was quite sober at the time; I do not know Hardigan; I had just voted in Peck-slip before I had walked up Pearl-street.

The inquest was then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. There are four men now under arrest awaiting the result of the inquest. There names are JEREMIAH HARDIGAN, PATRICK HAYES, JAMES MCCABE and DANIEL GALLAGHER. They remain reticent. Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK was present as counsel for the accused, and the Station-house was crowded in every part by those interested in the case.

Chamber of Life Insurance—Second Day—Reports and Resolutions.

The Chamber of Life Insurance held its second session yesterday. The chair was taken at 10 A. M. by the Vice-President, Mr. N. D. MORGAN. The following insurance companies were represented by the delegates named: N. D. Morgan, President of North American Life, New-York City; Hugo Wesendonck, President of Germania Life, New-York City; Pliny Freeman, President of Globe Mutual Life, New-York City; E. A. Jones, President of National Life, New-York City; John Eadie, President of United States Life, New-York City; Isaac A. Gaffing, Actuary of United States Life, New-York City; Wm. M. Cole, Secretary of Brooklyn Life, New-York City; Guy R. Phelps, President of Connecticut Mutual, Hartford; Col. Jacob L. Greene, Assistant Secretary of Berkshire Life, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. H. Francis, General Agent of same; S. S. Bucklin, President of Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.; Elizur Wright, Actuary of New-England Mutual, Boston, Mass.; Judge Sanger, President of John Hancock Mutual, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary of Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. W. Bryant, Actuary of Travelers' Life, Hartford, Conn.; Levi W. Meech, Actuary of Charter Oak Life, Hartford; Robert S. Bucker, President of Southern Life and Trust, Mobile, Ala.; Wm. Scheffler, Actuary of Hartford Life and Accident, Hartford; Henry Crocker, President of Union Mutual Life, of Maine.

The election of officers was first in order, and resulted in the reëlection of all upon the official list.

A special committee was appointed to consider the subject of a standard for the valuation of policies, and a Committee on National Legislation. After which the Chamber adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chamber met at 3 o'clock, Mr. N. D. MORGAN in the chair. The Committee to which was referred the subject of a standard for the valuation of policies reported that so far as a table of mortality is concerned, in the absence of any American table derived from any sufficiently extensive and accurate observations, and until such a table can be procured, they would recommend that derived from the experience of the English life insurance companies, commonly called the "Actuaries' Rate;" and in regard to the assumption as to future interest, they see no reason to depart from that heretofore in common use, to wit, four per cent. The report was adopted.

Mr. WESENDONCK spoke at some length in relation to the effort of the officials of Tennessee to enforce special taxation on insurance companies in that State, and advocated that the Chamber take action in this matter. The following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby requested to proceed forthwith in forming or procuring united action in resisting the unconstitutional laws of Tennessee, by or on the part of the several companies which have expressed their readiness to unite in joint action in that case.

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of National Legislation reported the following:

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance is of vital importance to the welfare of the whole business of the country, and also believe that Congress has authority under that clause of the Constitution authorizing it to "regulate commerce" to establish such a Bureau; therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of this Chamber be appointed, the duty of which shall be to so organize all the influence of the Life Insurance Companies in this country as to bring it to bear directly upon the representation in Congress, to secure this desirable result; and to prepare a bill and submit the same to an early meeting of the Chamber, which shall apply to all the Life Companies in the country the test of solvency adopted by this Chamber; and also give permission to Companies so found solvent to transact business in any part of our whole country without further expense and taxation than the necessary expenses of such Bureau.

This led to considerable discussion. The report was ultimately adopted as read, and a Special Committee of seven members appointed.

Mr. MORGAN offered the following resolution, which was carried without dissent, and a Committee was named:

Resolved, That a Committee of five residents of the City of New-York, officers of Life Assurance Companies, doing business in the said City, be annually appointed by the Chamber to be called the Arbitration Committee, whose duty it shall be to determine all questions arising between Companies, members of the Chamber, and when questions of settlements of claims by death among the insured shall arise, the facts being presented to the Committee, said Committee shall report thereon, whether in their opinion the claim should be paid without litigation or otherwise, the report of such Committee on Differences between Companies to be final.

A resolution was passed instructing the President to call a special meeting of the Chamber on the second Wednesday of November to hear the reports of the Committees now named, and to take action thereon.

Resolutions of thanks were then tendered to the Chamber of Commerce for courtesies extended and to the Press, and the Chamber adjourned *sine die.*

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The following letter has been addressed to the Captain of the ill-fated *Dean Richmond* by the United States Inspectors of Steamers:

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1867.

Capt. E. F. Curtis:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to your official conduct at the time of the collision between the steamboats *C. Vanderbilt* and *Dean Richmond*, and when the latter was in a sinking condition, we would state that a strict examination has been made not only as to the cause of said collision, but also as to the manner in which the respective officers performed their duties.

It affords us great pleasure in stating that the evidence elicited was conclusive as to the proper performance of these duties, and after you discovered the situation of your vessel your efforts were to preserve the lives of the passengers on board, by going yourself and sending others to awake those that were asleep, and directing them where to proceed to a place of safety. The accident would, in all probability, have been more disastrous in its nature if this had not been attended to.

We therefore fully exonerate you from all blame, and cheerfully accord to you the testimony of praise you so well deserve.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS,
JOHN K. MATHEWS,
U. S. Local Inspectors of Steamers.

The Loyal Sons of Maryland.

The Society of Loyal Sons of Maryland held its annual meeting on the 1st inst. at the residence of the President, Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, by whom a supper was given to the members and their wives. After a pleasant reunion around the festive board, the business of the meeting was transacted. An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, JOHN A. KENNEDY; 1st Vice-President, JAMES DAVIS; 2d Vice-President, JOHN S. ROBERTS; Recording Secretary, WM. B. HAYWARD; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. SNODGRASS; Treasurer, ELI WEST; and a Board of Councilors, consisting of Messrs. WELLSLAGER, FRANCISCO, THADDEUS C. DAVIS, GREGG, DUVALL, DEEMS and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—HENRY RYDER, of No. 226 East Twenty-second-street, fell out of the fourth-story window of his residence while intoxicated and sustained severe injuries. RAYMOND WOLF fell down stairs at his dwelling in East Twenty-fourth-street and was seriously injured. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Officer JAMES CARROLL, of the Twentieth Precinct, died suddenly Tuesday evening in the drug-store corner of Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. CARROLL was formerly well known as an actor at the old Broadway Theatre, and had been ill for some time. While Officer WALTERS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was dispersing a crowd engaged in kindling a bonfire Tuesday night, he was struck on the head with a stone thrown by some unknown person. JOHN MCQUADE, of No. 137 Washington-street, was found in the streets intoxicated, with a wound on the head which he could not account for. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW READING-ROOM.—The managers of the Girls' Lodging House, determined to make everything as pleasant as possible for the inmates, last Monday evening opened a reading-room, fitted up in a neat and tasteful style, and containing the various newspapers and literature of the day. The opening exercises were conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. ELI TROTT, and consisted of speeches by Messrs. HOWLAND, MACY and HOLT, interspersed with singing by the girls. This institution has accommodated nearly 800 girls during the last five months.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—Officer MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested FRANK FARRIS, an Englishman 38 years of age, yesterday, on a charge of having committed an outrage on the person of FRANCY BARLOW, aged 8 years, of No. 23 Roosevelt-street. The assault was committed on the 31st. ult., and the child is said to be still suffering from the effects of the injuries received by her. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the stable Nos. 309 and 311 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned by CHAS. HAMPHAM. The loss sustained is $500, insured for $300 in the St. Marks and Hamilton Companies. Another fire occurred in the woodhouse of TRUMBULL SMITH, in Ninetieth-street, near Third-avenue. Damage $50, insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be of an incendiary origin.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—A meeting for the advancement of the cause of "Lay Delegation in the Councils of the Church" will be held in the Bedford-street M. E. Church this evening. Addresses are expected from Rev. Bishops SIMPSON and KINGSLEY, Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Chicago; Gen. CLINTON B. FISK and others. The associated choirs under the leadership of Mr. JOHN STEPHENSON, will furnish the music for the occasion.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning JOSEPH MAHER, employed as a night watchman on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over by the milk train, on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue. Beyond this nothing more is known, and it will remain for Coroner SCHIRMER to obtain further details at the inquest to be held to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—The infant of Mr. THOS. O'KEEFE, aged 8 months, fell out of a cradle at No. 231 East Forty-fifth-street, and died soon after of the injuries sustained.......JULIA WHELAN, 3 years of age, fell from a second-story window of No. 418 East Eighteenth-street yesterday and was instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold inquests in both cases.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. JAMES F. HALSEY, No. 306 West Eleventh-street, left home Tuesday evening and paid a visit to his mother, at No. 11 Morton-street. From there he went to Brooklyn in company with a brother, returning at 11 o'clock. Since that hour all trace of him is lost, and as pools of blood were found in the area of his residence, the worst fears are entertained for his safety by his friends.

SUICIDE.—JOHN A. SHIELDS committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 363 West Thirty-sixth-street. No motive for the rash act could be learned by the Police, and it will remain for Coroner SCHIRMER to ascertain the facts at the inquest to be held to-day. The deceased was 43 years of age and a shoemaker.

LECTURE.—E. H. UTIAC, Esq., of Boston, will lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of New-York Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-street, to-night.

A GIFT.—The managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital have just been gladdened by the gift of $5,000 to their institution from the estate of the late CHAUNCEY ROSE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court meets at 10½ A. M.
Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
396—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.
4905—People vs. Allaben.
471—Indianap. and Chi. R. Co. vs. Lyng.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Pinteron.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1537—Wittgenstein vs. Fiske.
995—Bronner vs. The Mayor, &c.
983—Mills vs. Smith.
25—Nathan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
161—Craig vs. Blackwell.
463—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall.
711—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.
981—Delever vs. [illegible]
1412—Brien vs. Raphael.
1421—Gladke vs. Taylor.
1287—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
1445—Mayer et al. vs. Martin et al.
451—Dewdall et al. vs. Mathews, &c.
241—Devillard vs. Davies, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, Ex'x.
1632—Hiestand vs. Otis.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
346—Dolz vs. Galway.
1902—Webb vs. Skinner.
420—Uttiebach vs. Kahn.
1774—Doechin vs. Mereflo.
1556—Post vs. N. Y. Petroleum Co.
[illegible]—Ebel, President vs. Seward et al.
[illegible]—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
[illegible]—Lima vs. Waugh et al.
[illegible]—Bryan vs. Duryea.
[illegible]—The East River Bank vs. Austin.
[illegible]—Fowler vs. Woods.
[illegible]—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
[illegible]—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Perkins vs. McDermitt.
[illegible]—Nedham vs. Pearsall.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
8—Gilman vs. McClellan.
9—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
10—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Same et al.
11—Brainerd, Receiver, vs. Benson et al.
12—Robins vs. Miller.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Farrenkopf vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
15—Sturgis vs. Same.
16—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. Same.
17—Sanders vs. Dox.
18—People ex rel. Johnson vs. The Croton Board.
19—Jones vs. Dix.
20—Gilman vs. Healey.
21—Steel vs. Russel, impleaded, &c.
22—Solinson vs. Mack.
23—Getty vs. Devlin.
24—Smith vs. Satterlee et al.
25—Winter et al. vs. Kelly.
26—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
27—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.
65—Gozine vs. Zeluff, &c.
102—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.
104—Gurddy vs. Sommerfeld.
105—Gasten et al. vs. Same.
106—Duryea et al. vs. Same.
107—Conner et al. vs. Same.
108—Keck vs. Same.
109—Palmer vs. Hodges.
125—Dickerson vs. Mack.
128—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
[illegible]—Duff, Receiver.
[illegible]—The People vs. Jack Jewett.
[illegible]—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond and Lathrop Mfg. Co.

The call commences at No. 151—Powell vs. Southside Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3486—Loden vs. Fritschet et al.
3359—Metlestadt vs. Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3455—Cerwin vs. Terry.
3449—Kavanagh vs. Rich.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3457—Whiting vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Swift et al. vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Russell vs. Met. Ins. Company.
[illegible]—Muller vs. Bernhard.
[illegible]—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
[illegible]—Pettingill vs. Lynch, &c.
[illegible]—Bumstead vs. Mayor.
[illegible]—Thurbar vs. Jaquemot.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—Mallen vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—Eisenmann vs. Scheuplen.
[illegible]—Howe vs. Hubbell.
[illegible]—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—The Same vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Tucker et al. vs. Weeks et al.
[illegible]—Kirsten vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
[illegible]—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Gladding vs. Hughes.
[illegible]—Darcy, Administrator, vs. Third-av. R. R.
[illegible]—Ferguson vs. Wall et al.
[illegible]—Fulton vs. Jardine.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
[illegible]—Dart vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Lorillard Insurance Co. vs. Burrows.
[illegible]—Leggett vs. Giles.
[illegible]—McNeil vs. Rogers.
[illegible]—Stillman et al. vs. Lange et al.
[illegible]—Burden vs. Hawk.
[illegible]—Steinway vs. Erie Railroad Co.
[illegible]—Brown vs. Elliott.
[illegible]—Odell vs. Martin.
[illegible]—Lee vs. Dean.
[illegible]—Schofield vs. De Courcey.
[illegible]—Wolsohn vs. Kuppel.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Hovenburgh.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Waring vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
764—Moore vs. Erie Railroad National Bank.
550—Humphreys vs. Knight.
581—Owen vs. Shankland.
823—Dorian vs. Saunders.
771—Brett, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
767—Alvisst vs. Stewart.
[illegible]—Foster vs. McGuire.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
18—Cohen vs. Hofeld.
—Beebe vs. Fettrich.
—Same vs. Same.
21—Armstrong vs. [illegible]
22—Connor vs. Richart.
23—Hawkins vs. Bly.
25—Thorn vs. Lowenstein.
26—Manecke vs. Wolf.
28—Sanger vs. Hull.
29—Fleischman vs. Ferdon.
—Reed vs. Sheridan.
[illegible]—Wilson vs. Sturges.
[illegible]—Fogarty vs. Crawford.
[illegible]—Sargent vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Sudler vs. Lockwood.
[illegible]

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WALKER REDIVIVUS—ARREST AND APPEARANCE—THE JURISDICTIONAL SUM OF THE COURT.

Wm. Walker and S. F. Slatter, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The United States mitted Gen. William Walker, of South American fillibustering notoriety. Walker was arrested in New-Orleans in 1857 on a charge of having set on foot a military expedition against the territories of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in violation of the neutrality laws. He was brought into Court and entered into a recognizance in the sum of $2,000 for appearance on the day set for trial. Slotter becoming his bail. On the day of trial Walker failed to appear in person, and his counsel claimed the right to represent him in answer to his recognizance. The Court refused to accept such appearance as responsive to the bond, and gave judgment thereon, at six per cent. until paid. This appeal was taken, defendants claiming that Walker did appear on the first day of the term to an information which was then dismissed, and insisting that this was sufficient, notwithstanding a second information was preferred on the last day of the term. They also urge that the appearance of counsel in the latter instance was sufficient.

On a motion to dismiss the appeal, the cause coming from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the following opinion:

A motion has been made to dismiss the writ of error in this cause, upon the ground that the sum in dispute is not sufficient to give jurisdiction to this Court on appeal. By the terms of the 22d section of the Judiciary Act, the jurisdiction of this Court to reexamine the judgments of the Circuit Court is limited to cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of two thousand dollars. It has been a good deal controverted whether the sum or value in controversy is to be determined by reference to the amount claimed or the amount of the judgment, or the amount in dispute in this Court. It has been long settled, however, that when the judgment is for the defendant or for the plaintiff, and for less than two thousand dollars, and the plaintiff sues out the writ of error, this Court has jurisdiction if the damages claimed in the declaration exceed that sum; but that if the judgments for plaintiff are not more than $2,000, and the defendant prosecutes in error, this Court has no jurisdiction, for the amount in controversy, as to the defendant, is fixed by the judgment. (Cooke vs. Woodruff, 5 Cranch, 13; Wise vs. Columbian Turnpike Company, 17 Cranch, 276; Gordon vs. Ogden, 3 Peters, 33; Smith vs. Hovey, 16 B., 469.) In determining the jurisdictional sum or amount, it is obvious that neither interest on the judgment nor costs of suit can enter into the computation, for costs from no part of the matter in dispute, and interest on the judgment can only arise after rendition, while the jurisdictional amount, if determined by the judgment, is fixed at rendition, and this was settled in Knapp vs. Banks, 2 How., 73. In that case some expressions in the opinion and in the order seemed to support the idea that if the amount of the matter in controversy is precisely $2,000 a writ of error will be. But the attention of the Court was not directed to such a case, and we are not aware that such a case until now was ever before the Court. But there is nothing doubtful in the rules applicable to it. This Court has no appellate jurisdiction, except such as is defined by Congress. The act of Congress limits this jurisdiction to cases where the matter in dispute exceeds $2,500. We can no more take jurisdiction where the matter does not exceed than we can where it is less than that sum. The amount in controversy in the case before us, ascertained in conformity with the settled principles of the Court does not exceed $2,000. We have, therefore, no jurisdiction of the writ of error, and it must be dismissed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION BETWEEN SAILING VESSELS—PRIVILEGED TACK—CHANGE OF COURSE IN EXTREMIS—LOOK-OUT—JURISDICTION.

Gerbraed Dekker et al. vs. The Bark Jupiter.—This was a libel by the owners of the Dutch schooner *Æolus* against the Russian bark *Jupiter* to recover damages for a collision between the two vessels, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 5, 1864, in the North Sea. The schooner was bound from Cronstadt to Koogerpolder, Holland, with a cargo of linseed. The bark was bound from Bremen to New-York, with a cargo and passengers. The libel alleged that the schooner was heading about southwest by south, close-hauled on her starboard tack, the wind being strong from the northward and westward; that the bark was on her port tack heading in a nearly opposite direction, had no sufficient lookout and kept right on toward the schooner, and that the latter ported her helm, but was not able to get out of the way, and was struck on her port bow, sinking her in a few minutes.

The answer alleged that the wind was west northwest and the bark was steering north by west close hauled, going seven to eight knots an hour; that the schooner was seen some three miles off from two to three points on the bark's starboard bow, having the wind free and sailing on a course which would have carried her to starboard of the bark if both vessels had kept on; but that the schooner luffed up across the bows of the bark, which caused the collision.

Held by the Court—That, on the evidence, the bark was heading north by west, close hauled on her port tack; that the dispute as to the course of the wind is only as to whether it was west or west northwest, a difference of only a point, and if this difference is divided each vessel would be within six points of the wind. And without deciding as to the exact course of the wind, the Court thinks the testimony to prove that the schooner was also close hauled is reliable, especially in view of the relative speed of the two vessels, the bark making eight knots an hour and the schooner but two and a half. According to the theory of the schooner, the bark was seven points from the wind and the schooner five, which would agree better with their respective rates of speed than if the bark was five points off and the schooner five. That the evidence as to the extent of the schooner's luffing, and as to whether her sails were full or not after she had luffed, is so unsatisfactory that it is not safe to predicate upon it any conclusion as to the course she was on when she started to luff, or as to whether she had the wind free or not. That on the evidence the schooner was close hauled, and being on her starboard tack, she was entitled and bound to keep her course as against the bark. That the schooner's luff did not take place until a collision was inevitable if both vessels kept on, and she then luffed because she saw that the bark persisted in holding her course, and it was no fault for her to luff under such circumstances. (Bentley vs. Coyne, 4 Wallace, 512.) That luffing, instead of starboarding her helm, was proper, for she was entitled so conclude that the bark, if she made any movement, would port her helm, as she in fact did, but too late. That the collision occurred through negligence on the part of the bark, in not porting her helm in time, and that she failed to do so because she had no proper look-out. The persons in charge of the bark saw the schooner a long distance off, and then paid no attention to her till she was only three or four lengths away. That the Court has jurisdiction of the action, though all the parties are foreigners. (The Johann Friedrich, 1 W. Rob. 36; Flanders on Mar. Law, sec. 381.)

Decree for libelants with an order of reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Nash and Gray; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The November term of this Court was opened on the adjournment of the District Court. A large panel of jurors was in attendance and some time was occupied in hearing excuses.

The District-Attorney in answer to an inquiry of the Judge said that he had no business for the jury this week, and they were accordingly discharged till next Monday, when it is expected that Judge Nelson will sit with Judge Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The November term of this Court was opened yesterday. After the return of process the Judge announced that an arrangement had been made with Judge Blatchford, in order to avoid confusion in the Admiralty calendar, to call that calendar in Brooklyn and New-York on alternate months, and that there would be no Admiralty calendar in this Court during the present month, but one would be made up for December, and again for February; and that during the present month the District Court would be open for bankruptcy business and motions on Saturdays.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

The hearing in the case of Sproule, second mate of the ship *Marmion*, who is charged with shooting a seaman named Quilty, while on a recent voyage from San Francisco to this port, was concluded yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN. The boatswain testified that he had frequently, during the voyage heard the deceased threaten the prisoner's life.

Mr. Donohue, counsel for the accused, moved for his client's discharge upon the ground that the shooting was justifiable, having been done in self-defence.

The Commissioner reserved his decision, pending which, the prisoner will be detained by the United States authorities.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

In the matter of the United States vs. Ex-Deputy Marshal Abner B. Newcomb, who is charged with bribery, a further postponement, until Friday morning, was ordered yesterday by Commissioner OSBORN, the reason of which was the pressing business engagements of Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for the defendant.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE KEHOE MAIL OBSTRUCTION.

James Kehoe, against whom a complaint was lodged for blasting rocks with such force as to precipitate the fragments upon the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, opposite One Hundred and Tenth-street, thereby obstructing the United States Mails, was before the Commissioner yesterday for further examination. Two witnesses were examined—one for and the other against the prisoner—after which Commissioner BETTS announced that he would deliberate upon the evidence and render a decision in a day or two.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 6.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY MANDAMUS.

The People ex rel. Charles A. Richmond vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company et al.—GILBERT, J.—The relator, a stockholder of this corporation, having applied for an inspection of the transfer books and the book or books of the Company containing the names of the stockholders, was offered the transfer books and two books containing registers of certificates of stock extending back to 1864. The corporation has no stock list, nor do they keep the book which the thirteenth section of their charter hereafter noticed requires them to keep. The relator states that to ascertain who hold stock in the Company, and the number of shares, would require an examination of every entry in these books, and in any book of the same description going back to the organization of the Company in 1848. That he afterward demanded an inspection of the stock ledger which was refused. He then states what a stock ledger is, and shows that an inspection of it would give him the information sought. The Company do not deny that an inspection of the stock ledger would give the relator the information which he has a right to have, but they justify their refusal to exhibit the stock ledger on the ground that it is a book of accounts between the Company and its shareholders, and shows their dealings in the stock of the Company. That it is always regarded as confidential between the parties concerned, and that the information it contains might be used for improper purposes. A case is not made, which, under the rules of the common law, entitles the relator to a *mandamus*. (Taylor Ev., section 1,102; Grant on Coe, 311.) His right to the remedy sought depends on the construction to be given to the thirteenth section of the Company's charter and the first section of title 4, chapter 18, part 1, of the Revised Statutes. (1 R. S., vol. 1, section 1.) The charter provides as follows: "Section 13. It shall be the duty of the said corporation to cause a book to be kept by the Treasurer or clerk thereof, containing the names of all persons who are or shall within two years have been stockholders in said corporation, and showing their places of residence, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, and the time when they respectively became the owners of such shares; which book shall at all reasonable times be open for the inspection of the creditors and stockholders of the said corporation, at the office or principal place of business of said corporation." The charter also confers the usual power to make by-laws. The 18th by-law provides that in ascertaining the number of votes on which each stockholder is entitled to vote at the election of directors, the inspectors shall be governed by the number of shares standing in his name, as shown by the stock ledger after the closing of the transfer books preparatory to such election. By the revised statutes "the book or books of any incorporated Company in this State, in which the transfer of any stock in any such Company shall be registered, and the books containing the names of the stockholders in any such Company shall be open to examination by any such stockholder." This latter enactment was first made in the memorable act to prevent fraudulent bankruptcies of corporations, passed in 1825. The provision of the charter is in aid of the objects of this statute, and in the determination of this question both are to be taken together. Being remedial acts, and also beneficial to the public, they should be equitably construed, so as to promote and not impede or frustrate the objects intended. (Cotheal vs. Browner, 1 Seld., 565. Reviser's notes, 5 Edm., Stat. 280.) The question, then, is whether the stock ledger is embraced within the designation of the books which the statute cited gave the relator a right to inspect or examine. If it is, I think the duty of enforcing the right by *mandamus* exists, and under the circumstances of this case, is the appropriate and only remedy. (People vs. Throop, 12 Ward, 185.) Turning then first to the Revised Statutes, I think it clear that a right of inspection generally is not given, but that it is restricted to the registers of transfers and the list of stockholders; or if such books are not formally kept, to such books as the company do keep for the purpose of showing the original ownership of the stock, and the changes which shall have occurred from time to time in such ownership. The book prescribed by the Charter is such a book. It is a register of transfers and a stock list combined. The stock ledger, although not exactly the book prescribed by the Charter, will serve all the purposes of that book. The books offered do not answer this purpose. They contain the original transactions merely, whereas, the statutes give a right to inspect the accounts, or registration of them. The stock ledger is such an account or register, although it contains more than the Legislature intended. It is the only book kept by the Company, an inspection of which would secure the objects of the statutes. The Charter provides for the obtaining of the requisite information in the summary and convenient mode which the book would afford. The Company cannot be permitted to defeat these objects by omitting to keep the book prescribed. The statutes do not point out the mode in which the books shall be kept, but describe them by a reference to the contents of them; a stockholder cannot be deprived of the right to inspect them because they are kept in a particular way, or because they contain along with the information to which he is so entitled other information which he has no right to demand. These statutes were passed for the benefit of the stockholders and for the government of the Company. The right of inspection is a substantial one, the object of it being to aid the stockholder in promoting the interests of the Company and his own by the choice of directors. Although the Legislature did not intend to create an offensive or vexatious *espionage*, yet if such are evil results from the wilful neglect of the Company to keep the books, which would secure the right of the stockholder to inspect, without producing the evil, it is not the fault of the stockholder, but that of the Company, and such neglect ought not to operate to his prejudice. To justify the refusal of the Company to show the only book the inspection of which would secure the right granted by the statutes to the stockholder, would in effect enable corporations to defeat or render nugatory the statutes, by means of a wilful omission of duty by the officers of such corporations. This cannot be tolerated. If the corporation does not keep the books which the statutes prescribe, it is its duty to permit an inspection of such as it does keep for the purpose of recording the transactions, which the statutes give the stockholders the right to know. It may be added that the by-law referred to makes the stock ledger evidence of the stock held by each stockholder. Every stockholder has a right to know who are qualified voters and the number of votes each stockholder is entitled to cast. (1 Seld. 567.) How can he acquire this information otherwise than by an inspection of this book? It is said it would be wrong to issue the high prerogative writ of *mandamus* for reasons of convenience merely. The answer to this is, that the relator is under no obligation to accept a substitute for that to which he is legally entitled. No power is vested in the officers of the Company to compel him to take anything in lieu of that which the statutes give him. (1 Seld., Sup.) Such are my conclusions upon the case. It follows, therefore, that the motion must be granted.

Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and Mr. J. Emott for stockholders; Mr. C. N. Potter, Mr. C. O'Conor and Mr. W. M. Evarts for Company.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Westheimer vs. Costello, &c.; motion granted. Quintard et al. vs. Balcolm; motion granted. Hyerdahl vs. Wadsworth et al.; motion granted—bail to be taken in $500. Wood vs. Kasson; motion granted. Crawford vs. Black Heath Coal Co.; motion granted. Lowry et al. vs. Spindler; motion granted. The First National Bank of Hartford vs. Jas. W. Powell, &c.; motion granted. Goodkind, &c., vs. Gropp et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. Boody et al. vs. Kammerer; motion granted. Brewster vs. Lent; motion granted. Daniel Lord et al. vs. Jewett et al.; motion granted—$600 bail.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the St. John Oil Company of the City of New-York; order granted. Murray vs. Cole, et al.; order settled. Atkins vs. Elsvill; case settled. Gilmartin vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment entered against the defendant in this case for the amount of the verdict, &c. Austin vs. Brenflock; judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105	200	Pac. Mail	143
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105¼	800	do.....2d call	143½
1,000	do	105¼	200	Bos. Water P.	17
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	105¾	100	Adams Ex. Co.	69
25,000	do	105¾	100	do.....s30	68¾
125,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100¾	100	do	68¾
50,000	do	100¾	100	do	68⅝
200,000	do	100¾	100	do	68¾
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	100⅝	100	do.....2d call	68½
2,500	U. S. 6s, C. '81	112¼	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	50¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	107¾	50	do	50½
4,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	105⅝	100	do	50½
10,000	do 3d series	105⅝	1	Amer. Ex.	68
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	65	80	U. S. Ex. Co.	69¾
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62	100	Mer. Union Ex.	29¾
15,000	do	61⅞	20	do	29
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex-c.	49	200	N. Y. Cen.	111½
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	49¾	100	do	111⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	94	100	Erie R.	71¾
1,000	do.....2d call	93⅞	100	do	70¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	94	100	do	70⅞
4,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	24	100	do	71
1,000	do	24	100	do	70⅞
5,000	Har. 1st M.	100⅞	100	Chi. & G. E. R.	124
1,000	do	100¾	10	Chic. & Alt.	120¼
8,000	Mich. C. 8s, O. Bs.	108	100	Reading R.	96⅞
7,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	118	200	do.....s30	96¾
4,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	76¾	200	do	96¾
4,000	C. & N. W. Int. B.	90	100	do	97
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. B. Ex-int.	97	200	do	96⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97	200	do.....2d call b10	96½
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d	98	100	do	96⅜
4,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	76⅞
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	200	do.....b30	76½
20	Bank of Commerce	116½	200	do	76⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bank	111½	100	do	76¾
10	Metropolitan B'k	130	100	Illinois Cen.	125
10	Manhattan Bank	135	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47
100	Cum. Coal P.	39	100	do.....s10	47
200	Atlantic Mail	115¾	300	do	47
100	do	116	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	62½
250	West. U. Tel.	30¾	100	do	63
400	do	30¾	100	do	63
250	do	30¾	300	Clev. & Pitts.	81¾
1500	do	30⅝	100	do.....2d call	81½
100	do	30¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	102
100	do.....b60	30¾	600	Chi. & R. I.	95
1000	do	30¾	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	38¾
100	do.....2d call	30⅝	100	do	38¾
100	do	30¾	100	do	38½
100	do.....b30	30¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	60
500	Quicksilver	17¼	100	do	59¾
300	Mariposa	9	100	do	59¾
500	Mar. & Co. 1st P.	18	100	do	59½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.....new	61¾	100	do	59¾
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	94	100	do.....2d call	59⅝
100	Pacific Mail.....s30	141	100	do	59
300	Tol., W. & W.	50¼	200	T., W. & W.	50
			300	P., F. W. & C.	96¾
			100	do	96¾
			400	do	96
			100	do	96⅝
			100	do	96½
			100	West. U. Tel.	31
			100	do	30¾
			100	Boston W. P.	16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105	500	West. U. Tel.	30¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	300	do	31
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105¾	200	do.....b30	31
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	21	do	30⅞
35,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, C. new iss.	107¾	200	do	30¾
80,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100¾	100	Pacific Mail	142½
3,500	do	101	100	do.....s30	141
1,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	65½	300	Adams Express	68¾
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62	100	do	68½
15,000	do	62⅛	100	do.....b30	68¾
1,000	do	62	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	Mer. U. Ex.	29½
5,000	do	94	200	N. Y. Cen.	111½
150,000	O. & M. C.	24	300	do	111⅝
70,000	do	24⅛	100	Reading R.	96⅞
100,000	do	24	600	do	96¾
10,000	do.....2d call	24	100	Chi. & N. W.	47¼
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	98½	300	do	47
8,000	do	98¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
4,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	102½	1500	do	62½
1,000	do	102	100	C., R. I. & P.	94⅝
10	Gallatin Nat. B'k	107½	100	Mil. & St. P.	38½
100	Boston W. P.	16¾	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	60
100	Canton Co.	45¾	1500	do	59⅞
200	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	96⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts.	81	50	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	63¾
			15	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	126

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	100	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	60
28	Adams Ex.	68	100	M. S. & N. I.	77¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	17⅝	100	do	77
700	Pacific Mail	143	200	Ill. Central R.	125
100	do	142⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	81¾
200	West. U. T.	31⅛	750	Clev. & Tol.	102½
100	do	31	100	Chic. R. I. & P.....b3	95
100	do.....b3	30⅞	100	do	95
200	do	30⅞	100	do	94⅞
200	do	30¾	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	47½
100	do	30⅝	100	do	47¼
200	N. Y. Cen.	111½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63
100	do	111⅝	300	do	62⅞
100	do.....b15	112	100	do	62¾
100	do	111¾	100	do.....s3	62⅝
300	Erie R.	71⅞	100	do.....b3	62¾
100	do	71⅝	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	96⅞
1100	do	71½	300	do	96¾
300	do	71¾	100	do	96⅝
200	do.....b10	71⅝	100	do.....s15	96
300	do	71⅝			
101	Reading R.	96⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Wells Fargo Ex.	50	200	Reading R.	96⅝
10	Am. Ex. Co.	68½	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	77¼
100	Adams Ex.	68¾	100	do	77⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....b10	143	300	do	77
100	do.....s60	141½	200	do	77
100	do	143½	100	do.....b3	77¼
200	Boston W. P.	17	100	Chi. & R. I.	94¾
100	West. U. Tel.	30¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....s3	47¼
300	N. Y. Cen.	111½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	63
100	do	111⅝	100	do	62⅞
800	Erie R.	71⅝	300	do	62¾
100	do.....b5	71½	600	do.....b3	62¾
100	do.....s3	71⅝	100	do	62⅝
			100	P. F. W. & C.	96¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail	142⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	111
800	West. Union T.	30¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	80⅞
2500	Erie Railroad.....b3	71	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	94⅞
500	do	71	100	do	94¾
300	do.....s3	70⅝	100	do.....b3	94⅝
100	Reading R.	96⅝	100	do	94⅝
2000	do.....b3	96½	800	Chi. & N. W.....b3	47⅜
200	do.....s10	96⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
1400	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅝	100	do.....s15	62⅝
300	do	77⅛	100	do.....b3	62⅝
100	do.....b10	77⅛	100	do	62½
100	do	77	100	P., F. W. & C.	95¾
500	do.....b3	77¼			
600	do	77⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The gold market fell below 139 ℔ cent. this morning. The sales of the forenoon were at 138⅞@138⅞@139@139⅛ ℔ cent. The closing quotation was 139⅛ bid, as against 139⅞ ℔ cent last night. The decline in the forenoon was ascribed by some parties to the result of yesterday's New-York election, but without any very logical reason, although we should be happy to believe that the Democratic victory in this State is to be followed by a happier condition of things as between Congress and the Executive at Washington, or in the work of reconstruction in the Southern States this Winter. The Cash Gold continues easy, and parties disposed to go *short* either on the political or financial prospects of the season, find no difficulty in borrowing the Gold. The Foreign Exchanges are less firm to-day. Prime Bills on London are offered at 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent. The Cable news advises an improvement in U. S. 5-20s, and a greatly diminished political distrust. The rise in 5-20s abroad is qualified here by the decline in Gold, and the Public Funds to-day are barely steady at yesterday's quotations, except the 10-40s 5 ℔ cents. which advanced to 100⅞@101, on the Cable news of their introduction to dealings on the Frankfort Exchange. It would seem that certain private German circulars, from this side, have induced the belief at Frankfort, that the specific pledge of Coin on the face of the 10-40 Bonds, bearing 5 ℔ cent. interest, carries with it a higher pledge of the public faith than the Acts of Congress authorizing the 5-20 Bonds, bearing 6 ℔ cent., although the latter, in both letter and spirit, most amply recognize the Gold bearing obligation to principal as well as interest in Coin. If this distinction, without a difference, however, is deemed important, and the par value and accummulated interest from 1st September can be had, on orders from abroad, for the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Stock of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may possibly accommodate this demand, to the extent, at least, of the $26,590,650 which he has held in reserve for two years past and still holds of the $200,000,000 of the 10-40 Loan of March, 1864.

The Market for Money shows no change from yesterday's report. The rates to the Brokers are 6@7 ℔ cent.; a fair business doing at the outside rate, although the old stock firms on the street are being accommodated in many instances at 6 ℔ cent.

The Railway market has been feverish throughout the day. The fluctuations in prices are not so important as the indecisive and somewhat depressed nature of the speculative movement of the Street. There was a considerable business done at the morning Boards in the New-York and Western Roads, and also in some of the Miscellaneous Shares, at about Tuesday's quotations; but later in the day the bearish interest in the market was predominant, and under some distrust in the force and skill of the Erie movement, which is supposed to control the general market, the other Stocks were sold *short* with considerable freedom. It was noticed, however, that the Erie party came in as buyers whenever the price fell below 71 ℔ cent. The State Bonds were firm for Missouris and ⅛@1 ℔ cent. higher for Tennessees, new.

After the late Boards broke up, the Railway market continued weak, and near 6 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	101	Missouris	93⅞	94
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	105⅛	105⅛	Northwest	47⅜	47⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	63⅝	62⅝
N. Y. Central	111⅝	111⅝	Rock Island	95	94⅝
Erie	71⅞	71⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅞	95¾
Hudson	125½	125½	W. U. Telegraph	32	30¾
Reading	96⅞	96⅝	St. Paul Pref	60	59½
Mich. Southern	77⅝	77⅛	Pacific Mail	143	142⅝
Pittsburgh	81⅝	81⅛	American Gold	139⅝	139⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	61⅞	62¼	Bills on London	109⅝	109¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,876,672 64; payments, $1,214,457 57; balance, $103,442,694 35. The receipts include for Customs, $319,000; Gold Notes, $503,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	139	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	110
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	112	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	100
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	100½
5-20 registered, 1862	104½	Ind. coupons, 1874	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	105½	10-40 registered	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105½	7 3-10 2d series	105½
5-20 coup., 1865, n. iss.	107½	7 3-10 3d series	105½
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	65½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee new bds.	62
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	92	Virginia 6s, ex coup	39
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	49
Illinois reg. 1860	101	North Car. 6s, new bds.	49½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	Missouri 6s	94
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	92
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is	94
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1866	101½	California 7s	110
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Bank of North Am's	108
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	120	Nassau	103
America	138	Shoe and Leather	111½
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	105½
National	107	St. Nicholas	108
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	108
Commerce	115½	Central National	104
Ocean	101	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	111½	Oriental Bank	135
Bank of the Repub	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	90
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1879	102½	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	90
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	86
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	Tol. & W. 2d M. ext'd	77
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	79
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	94
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. S. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	97
Ch. B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M. con.	83½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. ℔ c.	98½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	117½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. '77	76	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chic. & N. W. ex. bds.	89½	McGregor W. 1st Mort.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85		

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for October:

1867	$1,101,600
1866	833,755
Increase for 1867	$267,845

The Government claim on the State of Georgia for rolling stock, and other railroad machinery purchased by the State at the close of the war, to restock and organize the Western and Atlantic Railroad, has been liquidated by a sight draft for the full amount of $370,000, drawn by Gov. JENKINS, at Milledgeville, Oct. 26, on the National Bank of the Republic in this City, in favor of Brevet Col. S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., which has been promptly honored here.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 22d inst., that the office does not regard the games of base ball clubs as shows or exhibitions contemplated by section 108 of the Internal Revenue Law, nor does it regard such clubs as liable to special tax under par. 39 of section 79. If any tax has been assessed upon such clubs contrary to the above, the Assessor of the district will assist in the preparation of proper claims on this office. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

W. C. GROESBECK, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Oct. 22, 1867, I have to say that 20 cents is the fee allowed to the weigher and marker of cotton. Five cents is the price of the tag, chargeable to the owner, and is not included in the fee for weighing. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

C. H. HOPKINS, Esq., Assessor First District, Savannah, Ga.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. REFORM. Those stockholders who desire to change the direction of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at the ensuing election, Nov. 20, that the Company may be managed for the benefit of Stockholders, will please send their proxies to either of the undersigned, from whom blank proxies can be obtained.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, No. 8 College-place.
SPENCER K. GREEN, 3d-av. Savings Bank.
GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green.
O. W. JOSLYN & CO., No. 35 Broad-st.

A MEMBER OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE Board desires to make an engagement to execute the orders for some responsible house. Address BROKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	50,469
Flour, bbls.	15,431	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	6,758
Cornmeal, bbls.	350	Pork, bbls.	126
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	144
Wheat, bushels	134,799	Lard, pkgs.	1,142
Corn, bushels	122,439	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,624
Rye, bushels	13,355	Whisky, bbls.	506
Oats, bushels	186,463	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been dull to-day, at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request at full prices. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased, partly for export, at a shade better prices. Middling grades are quoted at 18½c.@20c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 5,250 bales, against receipts of 6,175 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,110
Receipts last week	14,569
Receipts preceding week	11,923
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	77,482
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	515,845
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	26,851
Exports since Jan. 1	379,336
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	36,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	165,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	51,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much less sought after to-day, and has been quoted off 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. in most instances. Round lots of Extra State have not been offered freely, as holders have not been disposed to sell at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 20; very poor to good extra State at $9 40@$10 15; good to choice extra State at $10 20@$10 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine state and Western	$8 00@$9 20
Extra State	9 40@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@16 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 bbls., at $9 90@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in light request at $7@$9 15 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 50 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $6 75 for Western, and $7 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 350 bbls. and sacks at $11 75@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is quiet and heavy at $3 87@$4 25, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, and has been quoted off 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Choice Amber Spring at $2 30; No. 1 Spring at $2 25@$2 27, chiefly at $2 27 for straight; No. 2 Spring at $2 20@$2 22, chiefly at $2 22 for straight; No. 3 Spring at $2 12@$2 15, and Amber State at $2 74, per bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower to-day. The demand has been very limited; sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels, at $1 34½@$1 36½, as extremes, (the latter rate for nearly pure Yellow,) for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 34½@$1 35½ for sound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in more demand and firmer; 7,500 bushels Western were sold at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Barley has been more inquired for at better prices for prime. Sales have been made since our last of 40,500 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61 for Canada West, $1 52½ for Canada East, and $1 40@$1 41½ for Western, per bushel. Barley Malt has been neglected. Of Canada Peas, 16,500 bushels were reported sold for export at $1 40, in bond, per bushel; market heavy. Oats have been in brisk speculative demand and have advanced sharply. Western ranged from 77c.@80c., closing at 80c. for strictly Prime, ℔ bushel. Sales, 104,500 bushels; part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867: Union, Penn Yan, wheat, &c.; I. Maynard, Oswego, wheat; Col. J. H. Stark, Buffalo, wheat; Security, Buffalo, corn; D. R. Williams, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Lakey, Buffalo, wheat; C. V. Houghton, Buffalo, wheat; T. P. Perry, Buffalo, wheat; G. H. Ferris, Buffalo, corn; Frank Harden, Oswego, barley; L. L. Lull, Buffalo, wheat; Lon & Noan, Oswego, flour; Thomas Briggs, Oswego, corn and flour; A. V. Mekell, Palmyra, oats, wheat, &c.; M. E. McKeever, Buffalo, oats; Manhattan, Buffalo, wheat; Dan Brown, Montezuma, barley, &c.; Lunette, Buffalo, Barley; Jas. G. Baker, Buffalo, wheat; Jas. G. Stevens, Buffalo, rye; R. Paddock, Oswego, shipstuffs, &c.; W. P. Shaw, Buffalo, wheat; Dick Quigg, Buffalo, barley; Jas. Spraker, Buffalo, corn; P. W. Slattery, Oswego, wheat; Wm. W. Miller, Buffalo, oats; E. R. Tanner, Buffalo, corn; D. Woods, Buffalo, oats; Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, oats; W. H. Judson, Buffalo, corn; Bob Davidson, Buffalo, oats, &c.

The receipts of grain at Oswego during the month of October came from the States and Canada, as indicated in the annexed table:

From	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.
Chicago	422,340	157,408	75,520	14,747	47,349	....
Milwaukee	604,414	....	....	....	....	....
Racine	13,836	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit	76,617	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo	24,000	123,849	15,230	....	....	....
L. Shore	13,000	....	....	28,892	917	....
Canada	219,189	....	....	1,262,705	63,077	218,496
Total	1,384,297	251,245	90,740	1,304,444	111,343	215,496

The receipts at Oswego from the States and Canada since the opening of navigation to Nov. 1 have been as follows:

From	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.
Chicago	1,098,687	2,126,747	127,788	152,680	47,249	....
Milwaukee	1,414,373	....	....	....	....	....
Racine	22,963	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit	236,859	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo	38,865	736,161	15,220	....	....	....
Cleveland	18,689	68,633	....	....	....	....
L. Shore	28,619	....	5,646	32,392	2,227	....
Canada	599,711	....	69,793	1,888,681	101,124	447,112
Total	3,776,683	2,930,545	218,447	2,073,753	150,600	447,112

Statement showing the comparative receipts at Oswego by lake of the following leading articles during the month of October, in the last four seasons:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	7,615	2,840	8	173
Wheat, bushels	661,854	331,678	1,160,272	1,384,197
Corn, bushels	45,167	371,413	115,832	351,245
Oats, bushels	209,619	25,136	7,010	90,740
Barley, bushels	815,766	1,262,590	2,411,282	1,304,444
Rye, bushels	21,509	266,379	107,294	111,343
Peas, bushels	14,687	66,903	6,851	215,496
Lumber, feet	12,693,319	21,301,754	28,751,318	28,905,327

Statement showing the comparative receipts at Oswego by lake of same articles since the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the last four seasons:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	37,441	25,069	6,214	2,244
Wheat, bushels	4,846,018	2,657,864	3,741,306	3,776,683
Corn, bushels	1,264,486	2,188,571	3,198,655	2,930,545
Oats, bushels	636,249	342,049	279,321	218,447
Barley, bushels	1,337,697	2,611,784	2,649,739	2,073,702
Rye, bushels	65,963	290,014	231,608	150,600
Peas, bushels	170,482	116,223	121,953	447,112
Lumber, feet	140,374,163	160,463,114	176,506,230	226,323,386

HAY—North River bale has been in rather more demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 65c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and depressed, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York state, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ 1,000.

LUMBER—Has been more active in this market on the basis of $18@$19 for Eastern Spruce. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, says: There has been a good trade during the week through the district, and some large purchases have been made within the range of our quotations for clear lumber, the inside figures for which are easier. The receipts continue full as large as they were last season. All that is received after the 1st of this month is clear gain over the whole receipts of last year. In coarse lumber the trade has been good at steady prices. The stock of hemlock boards and joist is much reduced and they are held for better figures. The receipts of lumber have fallen off at Chicago. There cannot have been any addition to the stock.

The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Nov. 4, were:

	Feet.
Buffalo	6,025,600
Oswego	5,584,300
Total	11,609,900
Previous week	12,014,900
Decrease	405,000

The falling off during the week has been at Oswego. At Buffalo the increase is near upon 1,000,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week in October were:

	Lumber feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	18,930,700	640	968	1,121,000
1867	19,010,500	1,490	5,220	482,000

Of the lumber received, 11,274,700 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 7,736,800 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C feet.	Staves, lbs.
1866	279,992,000	37,917	116,519	24,538,800
1867	344,577,300	24,361	62,753	30,928,400

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber, of 64,585,300 feet. The entire receipts for 1866 were 343,508,100 feet.

The first week in November closes to-morrow. The receipts, so far, are 10,673,400 feet, with one day to add. The receipts for the first week in 1866 were 12,171,900 feet.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet today, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@56½c. ℔ gallon; do. 47c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and heavy. We quote at 19½c.@20c. for Crude; 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 28c.@31c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@49c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening heavily, but closing quite buoyantly. Sales were made of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21 for Western Mess, closing at $21; and $19 50@$19 75 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 165 pkgs. Bacon is unchanged. Sales 400 boxes at 13c. for Stretford here, and 11½c. for City Cumberland, deliverable all December. Lard is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 530 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c.—the latter an extreme price for small lots—℔ lb. Beef is less active at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull; Beef Hams are inactive at $28@$29; sales, 68 bbls. Butter is in limited request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

BUTTER. Per pound.

Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	36 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 815 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 560 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 154,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 63,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in some request, at 30c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day, with 556 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ℔ lb.; 31,000 bushels Wheat and Peas, by sail, at 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; and 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 45s. ℔ ton. For Bristol Channel, a vessel, with Wheat, on private terms.

MACHINERY.

PRIZE MEDAL
PARIS EXPOSITION
1867

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS. will offer on Monday the

GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

since the war.

In consequence of the great decline in prices, at the heavy auction sales of the past week, they now offer

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 50, at $1 00 per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 25, at 75c. per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 00, at 65c. per yard.
and the finest imported at same reduction.

SILK in great variety,

PLUSHES in all colors,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

at same reduction.

PARIS KID GLOVES,

In all colors, heretofore at $1 75, now $1 25.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 50, now $1.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 25, now 75c. Great bargains.

The largest assortment of

CLOAKINGS

in the City at same reduction.

LYONS SILK VELVETS AND SHAWLS

at the same reduction.

NEWEST PATTERNS PRINTED DELAINES, 18c.
STANDARD PRINTS, fast colors, 12½c.
4-4 BLEACH SHIRTINGS at 10c.
Finer qualities in same proportion.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! A SPLENDID WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOAKS, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL On MONDAY, Nov. 4, BY S. D. SCHUYLER, No. 250 CANAL-ST.

The newest and choicest styles will be offered at nearly the cost of materials alone. All wanting Cloaks or Materials to make them of should see this stock before purchasing. Do not forget the number, 250 CANAL-ST., between Elm and Centre sts., and directly opposite Earles' Hotel.

TO MILLINERY AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS. FOR CASH ONLY. The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

NOV. 6, 1867. OVERTURE. DE LA MAISON JAUBERT, Nos. 1½ Clinton-place and 759 Broadway. You will find a choice and elegant assortment of FEATHERS, FLOWERS, PASSEMENTERIES, AND FANCY ARTICLES. Also, new and splendid TRIMMINGS in FLOWERS for EVENING DRESSES. Your attention is particularly requested on this occasion.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR. Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING, Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c. Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS this day, at L. BINNS' premium millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Children's Hats and Furs at bargains; Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons and Frames.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.

2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.

3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.

7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.

8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.

9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.

10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.

12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.

2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.

3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth the Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.

4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.

5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.

6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.

7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.

9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.

11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.

12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for payment of tax assessed against JOHN H. MCGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Christofle of Paris; rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of

Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Counsel of France,

who is about leaving for Europe.

The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.

The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.

The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.

The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.

The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.

Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Saturday, Nov. 9.

The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
225 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.
142 boxes fresh Messina lemons, landing, per steamer *Cimbria*.
(For account of whom it may concern:)
593 boxes Layer raisins.
3 half boxes Layer raisins.
156 quarter boxes Layer raisins, saved from steamer *Amsterdam*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding, carved rosewood dining set, ten pieces crockery, fancy goods, plated ware, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, heaters, &c.; also, rosewood pianos.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.

Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.

The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit;

1,150,000 pounds iron,	100,000 pounds steel, assorted
3,000 pounds copper,	10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,	15,000 bolts,
1,000 pounds lead,	1,000 stove feet,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes	5,000 broom handles,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,	500 lamp chimneys,
600 empty bottles,	600 pieces lampwick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.

Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:

5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,	3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank	
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,	12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. MCFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts., the entire furniture, &c. of said house, consisting in part of rich ebony and gilt and rosewood parlor suites in satin and reps; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, marble-top centre and fancy tables, rosewood bookcases, mantel ornaments, rich satin reps and lace curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enameled bedroom suit, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension tables, sofa and dining chairs, Axminster velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c., together with all the fine gas fixtures throughout the house.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway,

under the direction of Alfred W. Lowerre, Esq., Referee, the valuable houses and lots Nos. 269, 271, 273 and 275 East Houston-st., and No. 186 Suffolk-st.

The above property is well located and well worthy the attention of real estate buyers.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the Referee, No. 96 Warren-st., or at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF STANDARD AND MISCELANEOUS WORKS, IN FINE BINDINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous works, among which will be found Cooper's Novels, 36 vols.; Encyclopedia Americana; Waverley Novels; Scott's most Complete Pictorial Shakespeare, 3 vols.; Irving, Prescott and McCauley's Works; Classical and Family Library, 41 vols.; Spark's Works. Also, about 100 vols. Law Books, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—Will be sold FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway: The entire furniture of a large house removed from 35th-st., embracing all the parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, china and glassware, plated ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, two pier mirrors, two parlor suites, curtains and cornices, best hair mattresses, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, sewing-machine, Plumpton bedstead, library table, centre and extension tables, and about twenty loads other furniture sent in for this sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON CORNELIA-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway,

CORNELIA-ST.—The lot of land, with the two and-a-half story frame house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Cornelia-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts., and known as No. 13. Lot 25x95 feet.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FLOWER ROOTS—Seven cases, just imported from Leiden, (Holland,) comprising choice varieties of hyacinth, tulips, crocuses, &c. Catalogues may be had on application.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 4, 1867.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—IN ACCORDANCE with a resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in such manner as to best protect the interests of the United States in said canal, and to insure that the same be kept open as a navigable highway without further expense to the Government:

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., eight hundred (800) shares of stock owned by the United States in said Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Treasury Department, in the City of Washington.

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects the waters of Elizabeth River, in Virginia, with the Pasquotank River, in North Carolina, a distance of about twenty-eight and one-half (28½) miles, and has been constructed at a cost of upward of one million dollars. The whole number of shares in the Canal Company is nineteen hundred and forty-four, (1,944,) having an original par value of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per share.

Full information in relation to the history and condition of the canal will be afforded upon application at this Department.

Terms of sale: One-tenth part of the purchase money to be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid upon the delivery of the instruments of conveyance.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, at 2 o'clock, a fine farm of 100 acres; also 62 acres of woodland; the whole situated one mile from Dover, N. J., forty miles from New-York, on Morris and Essex Railroad; trains leave Hoboken for Dover at 8 A. M. and 12 M. Inquire of J. NEIGHBOR, lawyer, Dover.

AUCTION SALE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE and building lots at Plainfield, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., on premises. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock, returning at 4. Further particulars at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.; or of Dr. YOUNG, on premises.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him, or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward. ALEX. BATHGATE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mons. Guffroy, Mons. Leduc, Mons. Lagriffoul, Mons. Duchesne, Mons Valter, Mons. Monier, Mlle. de Felcourt.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, Polk, Young, Holland, Leonard, Milton, Ward, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Rance, Mrs. John Sefton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leingwell and Miss Blanche Chapmon.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH POETS. Reading by Hon Mrs. Yelverton.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A terrific tornado occurred at St. Thomas Oct. 29. The town of St. Thomas was laid in ruins, and the loss of life was immense. Upward of fifty vessels are ashore, and the whole property of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company has been destroyed. The steamers *Rhone* and *Wye* were lost, all the crew and passengers of the former vessel perishing. From the *Wye* forty passengers were saved. Of the 140 passengers on board the regular steamers for Southampton, only twelve had been rescued.

Additional particulars of the battle of Givoli are at hand. The total loss of the Pontifical troops engaged is estimated at 200, killed and wounded. Gen. Cialdini is in command of the army of observation on the Papal frontiers. Garibaldi is in prison at Vigevano, and claims the rights and privileges of an American citizen. The vote in the towns of the Province of Rome has been disarmed. The French troops are withdrawing to Civita Vecchia, and will there await the action of Italy. A call for a general conference of the European Powers will shortly be issued by the French Government.

Of the Fenian prisoners tried before the special Committee, Tuesday, Nugent, Brannan, Featherston, Coffy and Martin have been acquitted.

Francis Joseph, of Austria, has returned to Vienna.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool Oct. 26, and Queenstown Oct. 27, arrived at Boston last night. Her mail advices are three days later than those received by the *City of Antwerp*, and will be at hand to-night.

GENERAL.

Late advices from Mexico, *via* Havana, are at hand. The Court that tried Santa Anna had been imprisoned for exiling him, the General having already reached Havana. The Mexican Government had refused to hold intercourse with the representatives of all nations not having recognized the Republic. The election of Juarez was doubtful, and the outbreak of a revolution organized for his overthrow was looked for. The remains of Maximilian were still in Mexico City.

The Drew Theological Institute, at Madison, N. J., was formally dedicated yesterday with impressive ceremonies. Eminent clergymen of New-York, Philadelphia and other cities were present. Rev. Bishop Morris presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. McClintock, the venerable Father Boehm and others. The Institute was founded by Mr. Daniel Drew, at a cost of $600,000.

The additional election returns received from the State of New-York do not materially affect the result as announced in the Times of yesterday morning. The City gave a Democratic majority of about 60,000, and the State something over 20,000. There were great demonstrations of joy yesterday on the part of the Democrats, both in the City and elsewhere.

Some time since one of the steamers of the People's Line ran into and sank a barge belonging to Jeremiah Austin, of Albany. Mr. Austin sued to recover the value of the barge, and yesterday a verdict of $20,000 was rendered against the defendants.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday says that Hon. John Stryker, Democratic candidate for Congress, was yesterday stricken with paralysis. It was feared at first that the injury would prove serious, but later reports state he is improving, and it is hoped he will be restored. One side is paralyzed.

In Maryland the Democrats on Monday carried everything before them, and the indications are that every official position in the State will be filled by their candidates. Counties heretofore giving Republican majorities elected the entire Democratic ticket.

Worthington Hooker, M. D., Professor of Yale Medical College, died at New-Haven last evening.

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation announcing the 28th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. This is the first Southern Governor who has refused the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The election returns from Massachusetts show that Gov. Bullock has been reëlected by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. The Anti-prohibitionists have secured a majority in the Legislature.

LOCAL.

The following gentlemen of the New-York Bar have been appointed examiners of all applicants for admission during the present General Term of the Supreme Court: Dennis Quinn, Charles A. Peabody and John L. Sutherland. The students are to meet the examiners in the General Term Room at 3:30 P. M. Thursday, the 14th inst. The Court is composed of Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Clerke, J. J. The Committee on Character is composed of Gen. Arthur, John N. Whiting and Thos. J. Glover.

Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., addressed a large audience at Steinway Hall last evening, upon the relations between America and England, in which he showed that the great mass of the English people of all ranks were friendly to this county and to its institutions. At the close of the address resolutions complimentary to the speaker were offered by Rev. Dr. Adams, and unanimously adopted.

Several of the Courts adjourned yesterday without having transacted any business, owing to the announcement of the death of Alexander W. Bradford, formerly a Surrogate of this County. A meeting of the Bar will be held at 12 o'clock to-day in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of paying proper respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Chamber of Life Insurance held its second session yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a large attendance of the representatives of Life Insurance Companies. At the close of the proceedings in the afternoon, the Chamber adjourned *sine die*.

In the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday, in the case of the People ex. rel. Chas. A. Richmond *vs.* The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and others, Judge Gilbert yesterday granted a mandamus.

Coroner Schirmer and jury commenced an inquest yesterday at the Oak-street Station-house on the body of Daniel Friel, who was shot Tuesday at the polls in the Fourth Ward. Several eye witnesses of the affair were examined, and the further hearing was adjourned till 2 P. M. to-day.

The United States Inspectors who are investigating the cause of the *Dean Richmond* disaster, have written a letter to the Captain of that vessel exonerating him from all blame. A further hearing in the case will be had next Saturday.

The Cooper Institute was well filled last evening, upon the occasion of a lecture on "Temperance," by Mr. E. H. Uniac, of Boston. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of Stryker Division Sons of Temperance.

The Board of Education met last evening, President McLean in the chair. An estimate of $1,900,000 was made for educational expenses for the ensuing year.

We are indebted to Purser J. S. Safford, of the steamship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana and Mexican correspondence and files.

Breadstuffs were generally less active yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower; other grain firmer. Cotton and Pork were in more request and firmer. Other articles quiet and heavy. Freights dull.

Result and Meaning of the Election.

The defeat of the Republicans in New-York is more signal than in any other State. Special reasons contribute to this result. The License Law cost the party thousands of votes in the large cities. The nomination, indorsement and support of notoriously corrupt and venal officials in the interior drove thousands more from the support of the Republican ticket. The insolent tyranny of the selfish and unprincipled managers who obtained control of the party machinery and worked it for their own advantage, regardless of the general good, kept other thousands who are at least devoted to the Republican cause, away from the polls.

But the general result is due to the same causes which operated in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The masses of the Republican Party are not content with the results of their party action or the tendencies of their policy. The Thirty-ninth Congress did not meet their expectations. The results of its measures have not come up to their promises. They have disturbed the country—not pacified it. They have planted added bitterness and alienation between the sections of the Union, instead of bringing them together on the grounds of common interest and of common glory. Too much relative importance, in national legislation, has been given to the negro. Not content with according him an equality of rights, special privileges and political powers have been accorded him. The question of taxation, the currency question, the material interests of the South, the systems of internal revenue and the tariff, have all been neglected or made subservient to the question of the negro, while they are really the questions which most nearly affect the welfare of the nation and the happiness of the people.

And threats are made that this extreme and ill-judged policy is to be pushed still farther. Confiscation is to be enforced upon the Southern people. A division of the landed estates among the negroes is claimed as just and wise. Congress is expected to override State Constitutions and State laws, and to enact negro suffrage for all the States.

Public sentiment throughout this State is prepared to demand equal rights before the law for all men, without distinction of race or color; but it is not prepared to indorse these measures of extreme and reckless fanaticism. The Republican Party halts when confronted with such a policy. The temper displayed by those who press it contributes still further to this revulsion. To carry their plans into execution they threaten to override all the checks and guarantees of the Constitution,—to reorganize the Supreme Court, to impeach and remove the President, to arrogate absolute and supreme power for Congress, and to plunge the country into chaos for years to come, rather than fail in the accomplishment of their schemes. These things increased the distrust and apprehension of a very large portion of the Republican Party, and contributed to the result which we have just witnessed.

We regard the defeat, therefore, as simply a *lesson administered to the Republican party*. They are admonished to be wiser, more discreet, less arbitary and extreme in their measures, less arrogant and overbearing in their tone. If the lesson is heeded all these mistakes can be corrected—all these losses can be retrieved. Congress at its coming Session has the whole question in the hollow of its hand. If it recognizes and defers to public sentiment as now expressed—not by any reversal of its general policy nor any abandonment of its leading principles—but by a modification of its temper and tone, it can put the party on impregnable ground. The Democrats are no nearer the possession of power, if the Republicans are wiser, than they were a year ago. Indeed, if the Republicans profit by experience and by the lessons of the late elections, they are not so near. If Congress will do its duty this Winter—if it will give the country a good tariff, a wise, fruitful and equitable system of taxation, a sound and safe currency, such aid as will stimulate and make productive Southern industry, and show, by practical action, as well as in words, that the Republican Party is not controlled by malignant feeling toward the Southern States, but seeks their welfare as parts of the Common Union—and if the Republican National Convention will give us a Presidential candidate who will command the confidence, regard and devotion of loyal men throughout the whole nation without regard to cliques or sections, we shall sweep the whole country at the next election, and place the Republican Administration on a permanent and impregnable basis.

The large majority by which they have carried the State will encourage the Democrats to hope and strive for national supremacy. We regard it as really only a rebuke administered to the Republicans for their excesses and mistakes. Only let them give indications of amendment, and those who have administered the rebuke will make haste to restore them to power. It is only fools and egotists who fail to profit by experience.

Congress and the South—What Shall be the Policy?

As one of the results of the elections, we may look for an organized effort to induce Congress to modify its plan of reconstruction. Northern men and Southern men will combine to effect a change in the conditions prescribed, and a stoppage of the proceedings by which the negro element has obtained the mastery. The grounds on which these appeals will rest may be easily conceived. The refusal of the Southern whites to participate in the work of reconstruction under the law will be used as an assurance of its ultimate failure, and perhaps of very serious trouble between the whites and the blacks. And the check which the Republican Party has received wherever it has submitted negro suffrage to the popular vote, will be represented as evidence of hostility on the part of the North to the principle of the measures which Congress is forcing upon the South.

We consider it certain that these endeavors, however vigorous and persistent, will fail to accomplish the purpose intended. Congress will continue its course. It will adhere to the law as it stands, and will do whatever may seem necessary to render it effective. Nothing has occurred to warrant any expectation of change in the will of the majority of Republican Senators and Representatives. If individual utterances elsewhere than at Washington and the unvarying tone of the party Press form any fair criteria by which to judge of probable party action, we must conclude that the determination to enforce the law as it is, remains as strong as before the verdict of Ohio and Pennsylvania had been pronounced. Extreme projects no longer obtain favor. The impeachment scheme is no more encouraged. Confiscation is mentioned only to be hooted down. And the neglect exhibited by Congress toward the material interests of the country—the indifference shown to the demand for retrenchment and a revision and reduction of taxation—forms a subject of complaint, and an assigned cause of disaster. But so far as the reconstruction policy is concerned, not a single sign of concession is apparent in any quarter. The obstinacy of the Southern whites furnishes a plea for firmness, not for compliance with their wishes. And the enfranchisement of the negroes is justified as the creation of a loyal bulwark, and an act of justice which is in no degree impaired by the refusal of Northern States to establish impartial suffrage within their own borders. These reasons and purposes may or may not be good. For the moment, we have nothing to do with their expediency or their reasonableness. We simply reproduce what we know to be the prevailing feeling in the Republican Party, from which we infer that there is no probability of any material modification of the Congressional plan during the coming session. In our opinion, there will be no surrender, no yielding on any essential point. On the contrary, we expect to see the entire work pushed forward energetically, with a view to the earliest possible reorganization of the Southern States, and their readmission to Congress on the basis laid down.

These anticipations are not incompatible with a recognition by Congress of the temper indicated by the elections. Their lesson, as we understand it, is favorable to general moderation in the application of Union views—not to the pretensions of those who were engaged in the war against the Union. It suggests the exercise of no more severity than may be necessary to secure the results achieved by the war, as against the harshness and intolerance of those who would add to the horrors of conflict the penalties of spoliation and proscription.

The stage at which Congress may be appealed to with the greatest probability of success will not be reached until the preliminary proceedings now in progress shall have been completed. The elections as held in Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas must be respected, and the elections ordered in the other States must go on. The Conventions will follow as a matter of course, and we may assume that the constituencies represented by the delegates will, in the main, uphold their work. The several Constitutions will come to Congress for its approval, and then will arise the opportunity for profiting practically by the moral of the Northern elections.

It will then be the duty of Congress to exercise its discretionary authority in the interest of moderation and conciliation. There is undoubtedly danger in the spirit which will actuate the majority of delegates to the Conventions. The passions and prejudices of the people they represent are not unlikely to be reflected in their proceedings. We may apprehend provisions of an intolerant and proscriptive character, framed in the name of loyalty against the great body of the white citizens. We may look for disfranchisement and disabilities, and for other provisions at variance with the harmony and prosperity of the South. Against everything of this nature Congress ought to take a determined stand. It will be bound as well by considerations affecting the future of the Republican Party as by others suggested by the events of this Fall, to supplement the fact of reconstruction with acts securing adequate protection and equal rights to the whole Southern people.

Having secured the foundations of State reorganization, it cannot wisely acquiesce in measures that have no necessary relation to that object. Some of its most prominent members have more than once disclaimed the purpose of maintaining the disabilities now in force. They have said that the penalties enacted shall be revoked so soon as they cease to be requisite. That time will surely come when reconstruction shall have been so far perfected as to secure the organization of the loyal elements of the South, with ample guarantees for their strength and safety. From that moment, penalties imposed on account of the rebellion will be inexpedient. They will be irritating as well as useless. And by guarding against their introduction in any shape into the new Constitutions, Congress will effectually outflank the Southern malcontents, take from the Democrats one of their most potent weapons, and respond satisfactorily to the all but universal desire of the Northern people. The magnanimity of which we sometimes hear can take no better form, nor any one more calculated to secure the permanence of Republican reconstruction.

The Anti-Radical Republicans.

The *Tribune* attributes the loss of this State to the action of the Republicans, and especially of the Republican journals, who are opposed to "what they are pleased to stigmatize as Radicalism." We presume it is substantially right in so doing. We do not know that this alone "kept 50,000 voters from the polls," as the *Tribune* says it did, but we have not the slightest doubt that it kept enough away to lose the State.

We commend this result, and this opinion concerning the cause of it, to the special consideration of the fervid and sanguine gentlemen who managed to get the control of the campaign into their own hands—and who were so determined to have a *select* party that they forgot to make it a successful one. It is a favorite theory with politicians of this school that a party becomes strong by becoming bigoted, exclusive, defiant, tyrannical and insolent; and they have labored very zealously, and not without success, to stamp this character upon the Republican Party. The State Convention, without the slightest provocation or excuse, first threw overboard every State officer elected two years ago, because they were suspected of not being wholly wedded, in sympathy and in fortune, to Radical measures and the Radical ring, and nominated in their stead men who were. They next refused to recognize in any way over fifty delegates from Republicans in New-York, who asked—not admission to their councils—but simply a hearing for the outrageous wrongs and insults put upon them in State Convention, and in their own locality a year ago. These acts of intolerance and folly were indorsed and repeated here. The action of the party organizations, the language of the party orators, and the tone of the only recognized party Press, concerning all Republicans who failed to come up to high-water mark in their devotion to Radicalism, was that of studied insult and contempt. They were told, not indirectly but virtually, that their support was worthless and was not wanted; the sooner they joined the Democratic Party, where they belonged, the better. The *Tribune* sneeringly said that "as their *hearts* had long been with the enemy, it hoped their bodies would soon follow." And now that same *Tribune* says they have "kept 50,000 voters away from the polls and insured the overwhelming defeat of our State ticket!"

There are men who are too great fools to learn anything from experience. As a general thing such men do not become the trusted advisers and leaders of great political parties; but in the present instance we are not sure but they have succeeded. We are quite prepared to see the men now in the ascendant follow up the policy they have thus far forced upon the party, and thus increase the disasters they have already caused. They certainly will do so if they are allowed to have their own way. They seek simply their own advancement—their own promotion and profit; and are quite ready at any time to sacrifice the good of the party or the country to secure those ends. Such men very soon reach a point, however, where their designs and purposes are thoroughly understood by the mass of those whom they deceive and betray; and then their reign comes to a speedy end,—whether that time has *now* arrived or not, remains to be seen.

The Taxes on Salt and Pickles and Boot-Tops.

The United States Treasury Department has just issued circulars relating to salt and pickles and boot-tops. These documents are of great public importance. First, in regard to salt, Secretary McCulloch has notified the Collector of Customs at Plymouth, Mass., that salt brought into our ports on board our fishing vessels may be put into bonded warehouse, kept there for a time, and taken out again and shipped on fishing vessels, without paying any duty to Government—provided certain bonds are given that it will not be sold. This decision is very judicious, and perhaps it will be satisfactory to all citizens interested in the salt-fish business. Next, in regard to pickles. There has been, it seems, a warm dispute between Assessor Van Wyck, of the Fourth District, New-York, and the manufacturers of and dealers in pickles. The latter refused plumply to pay any stamp tax on their pickles. Assessor Van Wyck stoutly maintained that Congress had not exempted their pickles from taxation. To make the matter in dispute as plain as possible, he says in his letter of Oct. 24, to Commissioner Rollins: "A pickle made out of cherry is a different thing, in my opinion, from a preserved cherry." This modest opinion is, as every intelligent person will admit, perfectly correct. Nevertheless, Mr. Van Wyck solicits respectfully an "official" decision "early." To this urgent request Deputy Commissioner Harland replies, after four days' deliberation. Writing, Oct. 28, he says that, under the act of July 13, 1866, pickles in glass jars *were* held liable to stamp duty as preserved vegetables; but that, under the act of March 2, 1867, such pickles cannot *now* be held liable. This is decisive. Congress, we are assured, settled this vexed question last March, except in so far as pickles *not* in glass packages are concerned. Their liability or non-liability to stamp tax is a matter for consideration at some future time. But the boot-top question appears to be no less troublesome than the pickle question. A manufacturer of boot and shoe uppers in Washington recently claimed exemption from taxes on a portion of his goods. Commissioner Rollins looked into the law on this subject, and, after calm and due deliberation, he decided that Congress did not authorize the refunding of taxes upon "such uppers," that is, "uppers where the tax has been paid from the value of the boots and shoes." This decision, we regret to say, is not marked by the extreme lucidity which distinguishes most of the communications from the Treasury Department, and more light upon the liability of "uppers" to taxation would no doubt be useful to all who wear boots and shoes.

But the taxes on salt and pickles and boot-tops are only samples of a class. There are hundreds of similar cases under our system of almost universal taxation. If the system be not changed, there may hereafter be thrust upon public attention thousands of documents like those just mentioned. For it is a peculiarity attending taxes on minor industries that there is no limit to the number of letters that may be written about them. They give more trouble than they are worth. For instance, these pickle communications leave unsettled the important question as to the liability to taxation of pickles *not* in glass jars. The boot-top letters, are, we regret to say, incomplete, and also somewhat muddy, and they would be the better of explanation.

These defects are not owing in any degree to the incompetency of Treasury officials. The fault lies in the system—a system which necessarily opens constant doubts and endless controversies. In many cases it is certain that the time and money spent in wrangling over a petty tax, exceed in value the whole amount of the tax in dispute. It is not the Government alone that wastes public property in the collection of petty impositions. The whole community is worried by the nuisance. We suppose that several hundred newspapers over the United States have published the important correspondence regarding the pickle tax. The letters on this subject are in fact an advertisement addressed to the manufacturers and users of pickles. If the Treasury Department paid all these newspapers for this advertisement—as it ought to do—the bill for advertising would exceed the total revenue from pickles. The same may be said regarding hundreds of petty taxes that disgrace our statute book, and are strangling slowly our industry. Is it not about time for Congress to abandon the system of laboring to pay off our national debt by taxes on such articles as salt and pickles and boot-tops?

The Italian Question.

The rout of Garibaldi's forces by the Pope's army, and his arrest by the Italian Government, not only puts an end to the revolutionary movement, but gives an opportunity for such negotiations as should prevent the Roman question from again threatening the peace of Europe. We are told that negotiations are about to be begun between Italy, France and Rome. If the Pope be a party to any sort of negotiations with Victor Emmanuel concerning this business, a great point will have been gained; but to gain anything further from him will require all the astuteness and diplomatic genius of Napoleon. We have no doubt that the French Emperor, though he has just been the means of saving the Pope from the Garibaldians, is anxious enough to discover some method by which he can be induced to give up his claims to temporal sovereignty. We have no doubt that though he has just prevented Italy from acquiring Rome in one way, he is quite willing she should obtain it in another way. If he should really be able to bring about this, and at the same time secure the assent of the Pope to it, so as to satisfy the Catholic world, he will regain some of the prestige for grand statesmanship which he has lately been losing.

Our Wharves and Piers—The Meeting To-Morrow Afternoon.

A meeting is to be held at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow afternoon, to consider the condition of the wharves and piers of New-York, and the most practicable means of introducing an improved system. The importance of this object can scarcely be overestimated. With the finest natural harbor in the world, New-York presents a river-front of wretched timber-cribs and broken-down bulkheads that, taken by itself, would indicate a decadence of commercial greatness, and which is disgraceful in a wealthy and growing City. No other commercial city in the world offers such a spectacle of neglect. The French Government expends millions of dollars in the attempt to make a harbor near Biarritz, and the English hesitate at no cost to improve the natural advantages of the port of Liverpool. All the aid that science and money can afford is invoked for the furtherance of this object. We, on the other hand, appear to be doing all we can to undo what nature has done for us. We are making the very worst of our advantages. With a harbor navigable at all states of the tide by vessels of the heaviest tonnage, easy of access from the ocean by two channels, and communicating with the interior through a great river, New-York might, at comparatively slight cost, furnish unequaled facilities to foreign and domestic commerce. But the wretched system of piers and wharves, which has always been in use here, is rapidly depriving our City of these advantages. The Committee appointed by the Legislature last year to examine into the condition of the harbor reported that our piers and wharves were not only a disgrace to the City, but a positive detriment to its commercial interests. The decaying material of which they are constructed, renders frequent repairs necessary, while the wash from the surface water, and the matter brought down the sewers, fill up the slips and necessitate continual dredging. Nor is this evil confined to the slips. The piers having been built out into the stream just as it suited the convenience of individual owners, the natural course of the currents has been materially interfered with, and the result has been felt in the alteration of channels, and the gradual but sure obstruction of the harbor. Nothing is more certain than that, if some radical reform is not adopted in the construction of our wharves, the harbor will in time become choked up and inaccessible.

Of course many years, and perhaps generations, would elapse before this could happen, and many persons are indisposed to look so far ahead; but, in some degree, these evils are felt even now, and they will become greater every year that we adhere to the system that induces them. But there are still other considerations in favor of immediate reform. One is the expensiveness of these cheap structures. "Above water," say the Ship-owners' Association of New-York, in their memorial to the Legislature:

> "Exposed to the constant influences of decay and to the peril of conflagration, and below to the destructive agencies of swift tides and Winter's ice, unequal to the weight of large cargoes and the wear and tear of ceaseless traffic, and insecurely anchored to the river's bed, at one time they break down with valuable merchandise, and disappear beneath the waves, and at another succumb to the pressure of rapid currents and drifting ice, and are bodily swept from their foundations."

A wooden pier of the best construction lasts but a few years, even when kept in constant repair, and in the brief period of its existence puts its owner to an expense about equal to three times its original cost, merely to save it from destruction by the ordinary wear and tear of business.

The indictment thus made out against our system of wharves, and proved by incontrovertible facts, is certainly formidable enough to call for immediate and thorough reform. The system is unsightly, inconvenient, ruinous to the harbor and the commercial interests of the City, wasteful and expensive. That something ought to be done to remedy this condition of affairs is a clear case, and we trust that at the meeting to-morrow night some feasible plan may be suggested for giving New-York a river front that shall be an ornament and not a disgrace to the first City of America.

MINOR TOPICS.

Though the report of the capture of Pilas is not yet confirmed, the subsequent London telegram, declaring that the allies will abandon the siege of the Paraguayan works at Humaita does not conflict with the possibility of the truth of the previous report. The latter telegram is made up from the Brazilian papers brought by the same Rio Janeiro steamer, which got the Pilas news just as she started. The chief doubt in the matter comes from the fact that the war on the Parana has been languishing for many months. Even the speech of Don Pedro II. was far from being hopeful, and the Brazilian finances are known to be in a very bad way. An allied victory would be a prolongation of the war; an allied defeat would be pretty sure to end it, as Lopez has a standing request for peace negotiations in the Brazilian camp.

It would not be strange if the whole system of working metals in this country were greatly improved by the introduction of the regenerative furnaces, which, having been used to a considerable extent in Europe, have recently been introduced here. They are already in successful operation in Nashua, and they soon will be in Pittsburgh. The principle is in the production of intense heat from the consumption of gases by means of "gas producers," fed with coal, air and water. Not to go into the details by which the gases are generated, combined, and consumed, it is enough to say that ninety per cent. of the heat generated from this novel fuel is retained in the furnace chamber, with a great economy of fuel and an entire absence of smoke.

The new reading of the Declaration of Independence invented by Thad. Stevens does not command very general assent throughout the country. He insists that the authors of that paper meant to say that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and *the elective franchise*." But if they *did* mean that why didn't they *say it*? They were tolerably familiar with the English tongue, and knew the meaning of words; and it does not seem at all probable that they would have said "pursuit of happiness," when they meant the "right to vote." Indeed if they had known as much about the troubles, perplexities and hardships that beset the polls in these latter days as we do, they could not possibly have supposed the two things identical. Mr. Stevens' new version will not stand the test. The dullest Dutchman in his own State can't be made to swallow it.

The Albany *Argus*, in speaking of the Democratic Party after the election, says the Democrats "must discard extreme counsels; must answer the demand of the people for honest administration; must lighten public taxation and respect public credit; must tranquilize the South by just and firm measures of government, and must respect the freedmen in their civic rights." It seems by this that the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, are beginning to recognize the impolicy of the violent spirit and extreme measures which have predominated in our party politics of late. Give the Democrats, however, the chance to resume their sway throughout the country, and we should expect to hear very different language from them.

The accounts from Kansas give some idea of the scenes that will be witnessed at elections when female suffrage is established. To read of female orators going from poll to poll in each of the wards of Leavenworth, and delivering harangues to the enthusiastic voters at the polling-places—to hear of the "Hutchinson family" marching round the election precincts singing songs to the electors in favor of their political principles—may strike us at first as rather startling incidents, but they are the shadows of coming events. It seems, however, that the efforts of the female politicians in favor of female suffrage were unavailing, and that Kansas has put a check on the determination of a few women to make themselves ridiculous.

Santa Anna's good fortune (if so we may call it) has not yet forsaken him. He has arrived at Havana, having been liberated from the imprisonment to which he was condemned after he failed of being shot. He is again an exile, as he has often been before, and has again the opportunity to resume those plottings for power in which, though he often fails, he frequently succeeds. He is not likely to come again to this country, as he considers he was badly used by our Government when last here, and especially by one of our naval officers when last he attempted to enter Vera Cruz. It is hard to say what would be a good place for the unhappy old conspirator to go to. He could enjoy a very cosy life in New-York if he would be content to give up plotting and live in peace.

It will do the Republicans of Massachusetts no harm to have their majorities in the State cut down as they were in the recent election. The Republican majorities there have been so enormous, and their hold upon power so firmly fixed, that the party has felt itself able to wander off into all sorts of collateral issues, and enforce their acceptance under the severest political penalties. Few even of the founders of the party could tolerate the despotism that was attempted to be exercised against them, and hence prominent men, like Gov. Andrew and the Adams's, found themselves at issue with it upon many questions. As things now are the Massachusetts Republicans are most likely to be content with a purely Republican platform.

We should think some law might be found in Ohio for securing the arrest of Mike McCoole and Joe Coburn before they commit the breach of the peace which they publicly announce themselves to be preparing for. The English authorities arrested a notorious pugilist a few weeks ago, just as he was going forth to fight, and put him under such heavy bonds to keep the peace that he is not at all likely to violate his word. All the respectable people of England were rejoiced at this attempt to suppress a brutal and disgraceful custom; and the respectable people of America would be no less glad to see an equally vigorous effort made here.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* is generally in the front rank of those who are going backward. Having done its best to keep the whites from voting, it now triumphantly points to the black majority in the late election, and says: "Reconstruction means now not only negro suffrage, but negro rule. *Therefore* (!) we hold that the true position for the Conservative Party of Virginia is unconditional opposition to any Constitution which may be submitted to their decision." It also cheers itself with the probability that the election in New-York will insure "the success of the reactionary movement." It forgets that this reaction cannot affect the Congressional plan of reconstruction as it stands. If the reaction means anything it is caution for the future, not derangement of the past adjustments. Such an *Index* is as unsafe as a false steam-gauge on a boiler.

The tendency of certain crimes to appear in a community periodically, and almost epidemically, has frequently been noticed. Cruelty and bodily torture seem to be the style in England just now. At the Derby County Police Court, a few days since, "a gentlemanly-looking man named John Shaw" was examined on a charge of ill-treating his servant, a girl of fourteen. The evidence showed that, to punish her for alleged lying, he stripped her to the waist, made her lie on the floor, tied her hands and feet, gagged her mouth, and then proceeded to bastinade her feet with a wooden ladle and to horsewhip her back and shoulders. He then took off all her clothing and recommenced his horsewhipping until the child was a mass of bruises and welts. He finished the delectable exercise by rubbing her with turpentine and washing her with salt and water. A few weeks ago, the clergyman who tortured a dog was not even censured; the gentlemanly John Shaw was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Such a monster is worse than a murderer, and ought at least to be immured for the rest of his brutal life.

The list of the elected, like the array of the defeated candidates for State, town and county offices, contains about the usual proportion of party hacks, old feeders at the public crib, and, we fear, candidates for corruption in general. The true moment to insure the selection of worthy officials is not at the polls, but at the primary meetings. On election day the excitement of the contest, or the restraints of party fealty, prevent many from bolting an unworthy nomination, who would otherwise be glad to do so. The men who nominate an unworthy candidate should be made quite as responsible to public opinion as the nominees themselves. If each man present at a caucus would undertake to vote to give no man the care of the public interests whom he would refuse on grounds of honesty to have care of his private interests, we should not find selections at the polls to be as often a choice of evils.

American readers must often be embarrassed, in reading political articles republished from Paris papers, to know how much allowance, if any, should be made for the party principles of the paper which is quoted. It is evident enough that if an editorial were republished in Paris from the New-York *Tribune* or New-York *World* on President Johnson, it would greatly help a Frenchman to know the politics of the editor, in order to understand what weight to give it, and how far it represented general American sentiment. Now this is quite as true of the hundreds of articles republished every year in America from the Paris Press. The *Standard* furnishes a tolerably accurate list of that Press, so far as politics are concerned, which will be of use for general readers of European news, especially in reference to the great war discussions of the hour. One and twenty daily papers, it seems, are, in Paris, devoted to politics. Of these six are more or less closely bound to the Government, whatever its policy—namely, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Etendard*, the *France*, the *Patrie*, the *Pays*, the *Situation*. The other fifteen embrace all shades and degrees of opposition—namely, the *Avenir National*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Epoque*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Journal de Paris*, the *Journal des Debats*, the *Liberte*, the *Monde*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Presse*, the *Siecle*, the *Temps*, the *Union*, the *Univers*, the *Villes et Campagnes*. By keeping in mind or at hand for reference this division, light will be thrown on the contradictory views often republished from Paris papers on the same question. One other thing still more timely and significant *L'Etendard* tells us, namely, that besides the six first-named or Government organs, eight of the opposition, namely, the *Epoque*, *Gazette de France*, *Journal de Paris*, *Monde*, *Presse*, *Union*, *Univers* and *Villes et Campagnes*, support the Imperial policy in the Italian question. That is to say, the Government has the unusual strength just now of fourteen papers for it to seven against it in this affair.

Senator Humphrey's Case and Dr. Julius T. Williams' Affidavit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I am obliged to you for publishing the affidavit of Dr. Williams, of Dunkirk, as it affords me an opportunity of vindicating myself from its gross falsity. That Dr. Williams, who is an old legislative broker, should sympathize with corrupt members, is not surprising, but I gave him credit for more discretion than to deny facts on oath of which there is the most clear and distinct evidence. There was a committee of several highly respectable gentlemen acting with me, who were called in to consult on Dr. Williams' proposal to pay Humphrey a retainer. Some of these I have seen this morning, and find they have a very distinct recollection of the matter, and that he obtained funds on the express representation that he had a specific arrangement with Humphrey, and it was mainly at his request that I went afterward to see Humphrey in person, to satisfy the committee that he was acting in good faith.

I inclose you for inspection the draft indorsed by Williams for $500, the money in question, and his letter to me referring to this matter, dated on the 31st of July last; also the names of the committee cognizant of Williams' complicity in the business. I am advised by counsel that it would be inexpedient to publish any of these documents or names until they are called for by the legal proceedings. As to his (Williams) denying that he paid the money to Humphrey, he places himself in a still more unfortunate position—namely, that of having entered into a conspiracy with Humphrey to defraud the committee out of $500. Let him, therefore, choose whichever horn of the dilemma he likes. He is not my witness, nor have the counsel for the prosecution at all relied on his testimony. I have only to ask the public to suspend their judgment in the case till it has undergone a legal investigation.

Yours, &c., H. B. WILLSON.
New-York, Nov. 6, 1867.

The Meeting of Congress and the President's Message.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Nov. 5.

We understand that some doubts exist as to how the approaching session of Congress is to be regarded—whether merely as an adjourned session, or the commencement of the regular session of the Fortieth Congress. It has been customary for the President to communicate his views of the condition of the country upon the assemblage of Congress at the regular annual sessions. Whether he will regard the meeting on the 21st instant as the proper occasion for the communication of his message, is not known, if, indeed, he has arrived at a conclusion. Doubtless the senseless legislative tinkering at the laws regulating those matters has produced great confusion, if nothing worse. It is very evident that the Departments generally are behind hand in the preparation of the materials upon which the President's message must in the main be based, and it is very questionable if it be possible for the Executive to do justice to the varied and important matters which must necessarily engage his attention before the usual time of convening a new Congress.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED MILITIA.

The facts regarding the President's order for the disbanding of the colored militia companies in this District reveal a remarkably rancorous spirit on the part of His Excellency toward the blacks, and show likewise how easily he is led by those who seek to excite his fears and prejudices. Several days ago some fellow called Mr. JOHNSON's attention to a statement which had been sent from here, to the effect that colored militia companies were rapidly forming in this District, with an evident design of aiding Congress in any action it might deem necessarily preliminary to impeachment. The President sent the statement, marked with red chalk, to the Secretary of War, with a request that a report be made upon the subject, with a view of getting at the numbers, character and intentions of these organizations. An investigation was made by the Commander of the Department of Washington, and a report forwarded to the President substantially to the effect that there were four or five of these companies, numbering in the aggregate about three hundred men, of whom only two companies, or one hundred and fifty men, were armed and equipped. As to the authority under which these companies were organized, it was reported that there was none beyond the fact that it was the permission of the local authorities and in the exercise of a privilege never heretofore denied. On receipt of this report the President issued a peremptory order to Gen. GRANT requiring him to disband these troops at once. Gen. GRANT transmitted the order to Gen. EMORY, with instructions to *execute the order of the President*. Gen. EMORY, on its receipt, took measures to prevent any more public parades of the troops, and then called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that this District being no longer under martial law, he did not see by what authority such an order could be carried into effect. Gen. GRANT referred Gen. EMORY's indorsement on the order to the President to-day, and there the matter rests. The troops are not yet disbanded, and it remains to be seen whether the President will decide that he has any more authority over the militia of the District of Columbia than he would have over that of a State. Military organizations have always existed here with the sanction of the local authorities, and have never been prohibited, even if not specially authorized by act of Congress. With regard to disbanding the colored militia organizations at the South, my dispatch of last night was slightly in error. The President has called the attention of the Secretary of War to what he deems their dangerous character, but has not yet issued any order to suppress them, possibly for the reason that he regards the States as States, and that he has no right to interfere, as he has no constitutional power over the militia except in time of war.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The interest to hear the details of the elections has kept up here all day. The Democratic State Central Committee of New-York have been plying the President with dispatches regarding the result in that State, which they claim by forty thousand, with one branch of the Legislature. The papers here, including FORNEY's, make the stupid blunder of asserting that this Legislature elects a successor to Senator MORGAN which does not occur until 1869. So with DOOLITTLE in Wisconsin. Another Legislature will be elected in each State before Senators are again chosen. The President is reported as receiving the result with much complacency, but without manifesting any especial rejoicing. Among his callers to-day were Postmaster-General RANDALL and Gen. TOM THUMB and family.

OUR WEST INDIA PURCHASE.

The Cable dispatch announcing the purchase from Denmark of the Island of St. Thomas by this Government, though not correct in point of fact, had some foundation. It is understood that our Government did make an offer, not of $15,000,000, as the dispatch stated, but of something less than half that amount, which the Danish Government refused, and Mr. BILLE, the new Danish Minister, who succeeds Count RAASLOFF, is now on his way here, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon some terms by which the sale can be effected.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Private letters received in this city from the friends of Sir EDWARD THORNTON make it certain that the British Government have tendered him the position of Minister to the United States, and that it is awaiting his acceptance.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Despite all statements to the contrary, District-Attorney CHANDLER, of Virginia, says the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS will proceed this term; that the Government has made all its arrangements to that effect, and that he yesterday notified the counsel for DAVIS that he would be ready to proceed on the 25th inst.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The following is an official statement of the national indebtedness:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,845,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,690,941 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,600 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,267,898,100 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,778,110,991 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$18,042,000 00
Three year compound interest notes	62,558,940 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	334,607,700 00
Three per cent. certificates	11,560,000 00
Total	$426,768,640 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$3,371,100 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, and Oct. 15, 1867	9,316,100 00
Bonds (Texas indemnity)	262,000 00
Treasury notes, (Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	163,661 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	54,061 64
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	868,240 00
Temporary loan	4,168,375 85
Certificates of indebtedness	84,000 00
Total	[illegible]8,237,388 83
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
U. S. notes	[illegible]57,164,844 00
Fractional currency	30,706,433 39
Gold certificates of deposits	14,514,400 00
Total	$402,385,677 39
Total debt	$2,620,502,848 02
Amount in the Treasury.	
In coin	$111,540,317 35
In currency	22,458,080 67
Total	$133,998,398 02
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,491,504,450 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of November, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that 7,000,000 of acres of public lands have been disposed of during the past year. There is yet remaining 1,400,000,000 acres, including the recently acquired Russian Territory. There are 30 maps descriptive of the States and the Territories, together with a carefully prepared map of the world. The Commissioner argues to show that the United States are now 3,000 miles in advance of England on our routes to China and Japan and the Indies; demonstrating in this connection the necessary diversion of that foreign trade to this country, and its effects on our public lands on the Pacific slope and the Mississippi Valley. There are now 37,000 miles of completed railroad in this country, which, since their commencement, is at the rate of 1,000 miles a year, while the number of miles in course of construction is 17,860. The report, among other interesting subjects, treats upon the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

FORNEY's *Press* and *Chronicle* of to-morrow morning will each contain a long editorial in advocacy of Gen. GRANT for President. It is therein said that Gen. GRANT is in hearty accord with the Republican party, and, in proof of the truth of this assertion, the editor quotes from the speech of Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE at Elizabeth, Illinois, on the 5th of October, which Col. FORNEY says may be accepted as alike authoritative with the declaration of Gen. RAWLINGS, now Chief of the Staff of the Army of the United States, made at Galena on the 21st of June last. As to Gen. RAWLINGS' speech, the editor says, in italics: "It is carefully prepared in Washington, after a full understanding with Gen. GRANT, and was spoken so that the country might know exactly the position occupied by Gen. GRANT himself."

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The latest accounts from Crete confirm the report of the total failure of the mission of ALI PASHA. The Cretans are preparing for a Winter campaign against the Turks. It having been represented to them by CIMBRAKAPI, one of their own Generals, that the continuation of the war would make the desolation of the island still more complete, the Cretan warriors replied that since their movements would be no longer embarrassed by the presence of their women and children, they would, in future, be able to devote themselves with greater energy than heretofore to the annihilation of the enemy of their religion and race; and they declare that they will not lay down their arms until the island is annexed to Greece.

Advices from Athens announces the nomination of Mr. PAXIMATI as President of the Assembly with a strong ministerial majority, which is considered as indicative of the stability of the administration.

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA.

The following is a translation of a document received from Costa Rica:

Jose Maria Castro, President of the Republic of Costa Rica:

By virtue of the faculty vested in the Executive power by a law passed on the 9th of November, 1865, and whereas, the works of the Interoceanic Railroad have already been commenced, I decree:

ARTICLE 1. That from this date the Bay of Lemon is open to foreign and coasting trade, as the principal port of the Republic on the Atlantic coast.

ART. 2. That any vessel bound from any port under a neutral or friendly flag, may import or export any class of merchandise, except those subject to prohibition or monopoly, and deposit or transship them freely, under such regulations as the Government may establish.

ART. 3. That all vessels that anchor in the said Bay of Lemon shall be free of all duties or imposts for tonnage, anchorage or crew list, as well as for all documents or certificates which may be issued.

Given in the National Palace, San Jose, Sept. 20, 1867.

JOSE MARIA CASTRO,
The Secretary of State.
A. ESQUERAL.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, being engaged in the preparation of his financial report, denies himself to nearly all visitors.

Chief Justice CHASE left Washington for New-York this morning, expecting to be absent about a week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Steinway Hall.

The first concert and entertainment in behalf of the Orpheonist Schools organized by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, and still in his solicitous charge, was given at this hall on Monday evening. A programme of agreeable character, but mostly of familiar pieces, seemed to be greatly enjoyed by a very numerous audience. Mr. HOPKINS' schools and classes will be open at Cooper Institute this year, as in the previous seasons.

Mr. DE CORDOVA's first lecture for the present Winter had a large and attentive audience at Steinway Hall on Tuesday night. The lecture was preluded by some performances on the organ, in which Mr. RUSSELL JOHNSON was heard with apparent pleasure. "Mrs. Fezzlebury's New Girl," whose adventures form the mirthful subject of Mr. DECORDOBA's romantic reading—for his performance was much more of a reading or a recital than a lecture—is the conventional "New girl," with whom any tormented housekeeper has had a personal acquaintance at one time or another. There is a sentimental story of rivalry in love and attempted elopement mixed with the relation of the feminine Handy Andy's sayings and doings, and the incidents were so well received that the "lecture" is likely to be repeated.

Mr. HARRISON announces six grand orations to take place at Steinway Hall, in fulfillment of his promise at the close of the very brilliant musical festival of the early Summer. The date of the first will fall upon Nov. 28, and "The Seasons" will be the work given on that evening. For these oratorios Madame PAREPA ROSA has been engaged, Mr. THOMAS' full orchestra, and the complete chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society. The sale of tickets for the series of six has already begun.

Barnum's Museum.

WESTLAND MARSTON's drama of "The Earl's Daughter" is the special attraction at the Museum for the current week. The piece is in blank verse, and of that kind of blank verse which has more than once been likened to "SHAKESPEARE and water," and the performance of such a piece would be dull if given by the best of all companies. It is not the fault of Mr. BARNUM's striving artists if they fail to give to such an ancient and ordinary story new interest. The "Pride of Birth" is the point of the dramatist's attack, and he launches heavy arrows at it, but they are so heavy that they fail to reach their mark. Mrs. PRIOR exemplifies the Pride of Birth, and very graciously. It is pleasant to note that Mr. BARNUM, as well as Mr. WALLACK, seems inclined to indulge in the luxury of "legitimate revivals." Mr. B. casts his eye upon the works of GOLDSMITH, CHENY and BUCKSTONE, and will brighten his stage with them; while his Wonder Halls will resound with the sensational cries of VAN AMBURGH's collection of real Wild Animals, which is to be replaced in the Museum next week.

Miscellaneous, Dramatic and Musical Matters.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will appear to-night at the Academy in "The Gladiator of Ravenna." Last evening she repeated her admirable personation of the contractive heroine in LESSING's "Emelia Galloti." The audience was large and really enthusiastic. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to give a *matinée* of "Emelia" on Saturday.

The original cast of "The Grand Duchess" has been resumed at the French Theatre, and Mlle. TOSTEE, who was compelled to retire for a few evenings on account of illness, has returned to her elevated and entirely humorous *role*, while Mlle. FELEASSET, who was her substitute for the time, flourishes again as the arch *Wanda*. The comedy company repeated the comedy of "Cleopatra's Loves" on Tuesday evening to a larger audience than the one attracted by its first announcement, and Mlle. REILLER's success with the greater gathering was as complete as before the lesser. On Saturday next the comedy company will appear in DUMAS' newest comedy, "Les Idées de Mme. Aubray." There is to be a *matinée* of the "Grand Duchess" on Saturday at 1. Mr. BATEMAN contemplates introducing this comical lady to the provincials.

Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will bring his recitals of "Mrs. Brown's Adventures" to a conclusion on on Saturday evening at Dodworth Hall.

Mr. JAMES CARROLL, who was for many years connected with the stage in this City and Albany, died suddenly in the street, on Tuesday evening. He left home comparatively well at five o'clock, and in passing up the Eighth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, fell to the sidewalk and when picked up was dead. He had been in declining health for some years, and for a long time had left the stage. His first appearance was made in Albany, in an amateur theatre, where he was generally cast for the female parts on account of his then really feminine handsomeness of face. In this City he played at BURTON's old theatre, and with Mr. FORREST in many of his engagements at the Old Bowery and other theatres. He was a reliable actor. In the home circle he was a very kind parent and devoted husband. His remains will be carried to Albany, to day, for interment.

Miss FANNY B. PRICE's engagement at the New-York Theater will conclude on Friday evening, with her benefit. Engagements elsewhere compel the omission of Saturday's performance from her programmes. The theatre will be closed on Saturday, both *matinée* and evening, for rehearsals of the new American comedy, founded on Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's novel of "Norwood."

Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN has replaced Mrs. LEDLEY BROWN in the burlesque company at the pretty Fifth Avenue Theatre, and appeared last evening, for the first time, as *Bratiano*. Her physique is rather slender for burlesque, but she has youth and beauty, and these are patent charms in an actress and form an agreeable substitute for many talents. Miss CHAPMAN has spirit nevertheless, and a good voice.

The *matinees* of that very beautiful entertainment "The Pilgrim," now takes place on Tuesday and Saturday. Some new effects have been added to the preliminary series of paintings, and the transformation is eminently improved. It is now as fine a spectacle as any to be seen in the City.

THE ELECTION.

Comments of the Republican Press on the Causes of the Republican Defeat.

From the New-York Tribune.

With *three-fourths of the Republican journals published in our City either neutral in the contest or virtually telling their readers it would be better for the Republican cause to have the Republican ticket beaten this Fall, we could hardly expect to hold our own in City or State, but the defection in both is far greater than could with reason have been anticipated.* Here, where the influence of our City journals is most direct and pervasive, *the practical adhesion to the wrong side by most of those read and trusted by Republicans has cost the Republican State ticket at least 10,000 votes, and beaten our Legislative candidates even in districts where there are decided Republican majorities.* To let the election go by default, it was held and argued by the trimmers and camp-followers, would crush out what they are pleased to stigmatize as Radicalism and render inevitable the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President. *Such considerations and calculations have kept 50,000 voters from the polls and insured the overwhelming defeat of our State ticket.*

[This may, or may not, be true;—but it contrasts rather strikingly with the *Tribune's* constant declarations before the election, to the effect that an omnibus would hold all the votes the journals in question could control.—ED. TIMES.]

The canal frauds and peculations of the last two or three years have contributed to weaken us in the interior. Democratic candidates who are notoriously expensive to the public as officeholders run just as well as any, as is shown in the vote of yesterday for TWEED in our lower wards; but Republicans will not stand that sort of candidates. Hence, our State officers whose terms expired this year were refused a nomination because two or three of the less important were implicated in the scandalous canal lettings and kindred rascalities of last year, and our late State Convention passed strong and fit resolves against the nomination or support of jobbers or peculators for any office whatever. *Yet several politicians of tainted reputation succeeded, nevertheless, in nominating themselves for Senate and Assembly, compelling bolts which damaged our State ticket, or acquiescence, which damaged it still more.* Our temporary loss from this source may be reckoned by thousands of votes.

We are beaten by Republicans this year, and the work of reconstruction thus practically delayed, if not arrested. *The Southern rebels are virtually told by the State of New-York*—"Hold on! vote against Conventions wherever you are strong enough to defeat them; refuse to vote wherever you can thus hope to discredit and damage the process more than by voting; and you may yet resume control of your respective States, and trample the white and black Unionists under your feet through the disfranchisement and virtual reënslavement of the latter." *We may look for more and more palpable and powerful resistance to reconstruction under the policy of Congress—to any reconstruction which implies that blacks have rights which whites are bound to respect—from this hour onward.* But Bull Run did not destroy the Union, nor did the Democratic victories in 1862 defeat the policy of emancipation. It may have been necessary to pile proof upon proof that neither the ex-rebels of the South nor the Democrats of the North will concede to the loyal blacks any rights which they can possibly withhold or take away. In view of the experiences of the last seven years, *wherein our McClellans and Buells proved equally useful with our Grants and Sheridans to the overthrow and extirpation of the slave power*, we bate no jot of heart or hope, but unfalteringly trust that the reverses of the present, alike with the triumphs of the past, will in the event prove conducive to the one great end of rendering this a country whose Constitution and laws shall esteem no man better or worse for his color, but impartially uphold and affirm the equal rights of all.

What the Tribune Said Before Election.

From the Tribune, Oct. 22.

A considerable body of political wire-workers who have operated on the flanks of either host for some time past, are extremely anxious to bury the Republican Party this Fall, so that it may need and seek their help to dig it up again next year. To this end they are filling the air with raven croakings and doleful prognostications. Thus the *Commercial Advertiser* chuckles over the announcement that Gov. SEWARD said recently at Auburn that the Republicans would lose New-York this Fall—just as if he had not publicly predicted (at Niagara Falls) that we would be beaten *last* Fall by 40,000 majority—just as though he had not predicted everything that did not come to pass for the last six or seven years. The NEW-YORK TIMES copies from the *Nation* a prophecy that the Democratic State ticket is "tolerably certain" to be elected by from 7,000 to 15,000 majority, "unless some unexpected change should occur before the election." And so it goes, all over.

We tell these seers of evil, whose wish is father to their thought, that a "change," which seems to be "unexpected" by them, not only will occur, but is already occurring. That change is the arousing of the Republicans of New-York to do their whole duty in the pending canvass. The list of meetings advertised from day to day in our columns indicates the popular earnestness and activity. The Republicans of New-York know that they have a majority of the legal voters; they know that they can only be beaten by their own apathy; and *they have resolved not to be beaten*. To organize so as to provide for drawing out their full vote is all that is required of them; and this they mean faithfully, resolutely to do. Having done this, they are confident that victory will crown their efforts. The guerrillas, who are here to-day and there to-morrow, *can at the worst, but vote against us; and this they did last Fall: yet we beat our regular and irregular opponents united by 13,290 majority.* They can't hate anybody we are running this Fall so bitterly as they hated Gov. FENTON, *whom we elected over them then. They have gained no strength since then; while we can name hundreds of strong men who went last year for Hoffman and are now supporting the Republican ticket.* If they could keep thirteen per cent. of our voters away from the polls, they might beat us by our own default, as they have elected SHARSWOOD in Pennsylvania by less than 1,000 majority. But the Republicans, forewarned, are forearmed against that oversight.

Their most effective weapon is Distrust. They whisper in the ears of Republicans, "Your friends in other sections are asleep." They use such chameleons as the *Times*, the *Commercial*, &c., for the concoction and utterance of *disorganizing, paralyzing paragraphs*, to be diffused over the State through the columns of their acknowledged organs. If they can make the West believe that the Republicans are disheartened, supine, inert, at the East, and so of the North, the South and the Centre, they may achieve the success they meditate.

We say, therefore, to the Republicans above the Highlands, *do not trust the seaboard counties!* Even the *Nation* admits that we shall be beaten 10,000 less in this City and Brooklyn than we were last year. *We firmly believe it will be at least 20,000 less.* Our county tickets are strong, and we are united in their support. Our adversaries are divided and at loggerheads. They will thus be compelled to watch and counteract each other's machinations, so that they cannot poll so many illegal votes as they did last year or in 1864. McCLELLAN had 73,703 votes in this City: for HOFFMAN last year this aggregate was swelled by fraudulent naturalizations and double voting to 83,113. We are confident that less than 65,000 legal voters were behind either of these aggregates. Now Mozart and Tammany will each cheat all it can; but will be obliged to watch, expose and defeat each other's attempts at cheating. We expect a gain of 10,000 to our side from this source alone."

The Causes of the Result.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The people of the State of New-York have rendered a verdict against Radicalism. The majority of twenty or twenty-five thousand for the Democratic ticket is significant only as a lesson—a lesson so plain that all who run may read, and the reading of which cannot fail to be profitable.

The Radical Party is beaten. This fact could have been announced, confidently, four weeks ago, for the result was as apparent then as it is certain now. Until cause ceases to produce effect, it could not be otherwise.

The national issues were sufficiently embarrassing to tax the best energies of the Republican Party under the most favorable circumstances. *Ignoring this great fact, the Radical managers in this State superadded weights enough to sink even a stronger party.* These managers, when they obtained control of the Republican Party, found it with an earnest, compact, voting majority of more than fifty thousand. They have gone on, from year to year, cheapening, and dwarfing, and corrupting, until that splendid political inheritance has been wholly squandered, and the Republican Party now goes into bankruptcy. Thus the improvident and thriftless scatter what cost so much care and toil to save.

For the overwhelming majorities in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, there is a simple solution. It is the second signal expression of popular indignation against *Tribune* liquor legislation. Radicalism in this respect, as in regard to the negro, has reacted. The *Tribune*, in its "On to Richmond" temper and tone, forced these two questions into the canvass, and has its answer in a majority of seventy thousand against its party!

In the State the Party had other embarrassments. The Constitutional Convention, after four months of abortive labor, had disappointed the public expectation. Shameful frauds upon the Canal Fund had been exposed. Dishonest members of a degenerate Legislature had obtained renominations. These drawbacks, added to the *Tribune's* crusade against the social freedom of Germans, and in favor of Negro Supremacy, account for the falling off of the Republican majorities in the State.

The party managers, it will be remembered, rejected the offer of the Union Republicans, first in their State Convention, then in their General Committee, and at all times in the *Tribune*. And that there should be no mistaking their hostility, renominations were refused to Senators LENT, MURPHY and PIERSON, devoted Republicans and honest men, whose districts have been lost. When the probability of such results was suggested in the State Committee Rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, the answer was: "We would rather lose the districts than allow MORGAN's friends to succeed."

The effect of these various causes was to *drive many Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket*. You frequently heard men say yesterday that they had voted a Democratic ticket for the first time. *But the far greater number of dissatisfied Republicans refused or neglected to vote.* Hence the Republican vote of 1867 is 3,000 less than it was in 1866.

But with this defeat passes our "Winter of discontent," and under better auspices, the approaching canvass will be "made glorious Summer." Shaking itself free from incumbrances, the Republican Party, reorganized, reformed and purified, will assert its devotion to the Union, unfurl the Grant Banner, and fight out the Presidential campaign "on this line."

The Lesson of the Election.

From the Evening Post.

It was almost universally expected that the elections in this State would result in favor of the Democrats. It was scarcely expected, however, that the majorities would be so large.

Is it a reaction? Have the Republicans lost their hold of the affections of the masses; have they ceased to be the popular party, and must they go, like the former Whigs, into a permanent minority? or is this manifestation of the people's will a mere passing chastisement, *intended to rebuke their faults, and bring them back to moderation, common sense and policy? We think the latter interpretation is the correct one.* The Republicans have had entire power and responsibility ever since the close of the war; they were called upon to restore the Union, to put our finances on a stable, consistent and reasonable basis, so that business men might know what to look forward to; and to devise a system of taxation which should supply the wants of the Treasury, without interfering too much with the productive industry of the nation.

These three things were required of them; but they have accomplished neither successfully; they have bungled in all of them; and the people are dissatisfied. Our methods of raising revenue are unscientific, complicated and oppressive; our financial management is without fixed principle or plan—not wholly unskillful, for Secretary McCULLOCH looks and acts toward an important end, the resumption of specie payments—but yet sufficiently so to keep the commercial mind in a state of uncertainty and chronic fever. As for reconstruction, *it is not in so hopeful a condition now as it was a year ago*, when the Constitutional Amendment—article 14—was passed. Nearly all that Congress has since done has been needless, violent, unstatesmanlike—we might almost say, fanatical.

It was to correct these mistakes, to arrest these designs, to put the party of the war on a better path, that the people have spoken. Republicanism, they say, *must not be tied to the tail of the New-York Tribune, to follow the fortunes of its idiosyncracies and foibles.* It must plant itself upon sound, broad, progressive, popular principles, and discarding alike its fanatics of one idea, and its politicians of more than one corruption, accept the guidance of its statesmen. The first will dazzle it with will-o'-the-wisps that will ultimately lure it into ruin; the second will cover it with eternal disgrace and infamy; but the third will tell it the truth, will purify it of its errors, and enable it to sway, for many years to come, the hearts of the discerning and honest masses.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital and Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

It is now beyond question that the recent elections, in nearly all parts of the Republic, have resulted in favor of JUAREZ for the Presidency and LERDO for the Supreme Court. From some parts, however, we hear a little grumbling; and it is quite certain that a peaceful acquiescence in the result has not been obtained; and that when Congress meets there will be considerable squabbling over the votes. From San Luis Potosi the question comes as to the legality of JUAREZ' election there, as they assert that nineteen-twentieths of the people were in favor of DIAZ, but that BUSTAMENTE (General and Governor) made use of his position to influence the garrison, some four or five thousand strong, to vote for JUAREZ, and by this means carried the result. It is sometimes amusing to hear the comments and arguments of the Mexican people upon the results of a popular election. They seem to have an indistinct idea that such results ought to be an expression of the will of the people: and although admitting that each party will and ought to do all in their power to influence the results in their own favor, they don't seem to be exactly willing to accept such results if they are contrary to their own views, and this is, as far as we can understand it, the condition of the leaders at present. The Juarez party, if not really the stronger, (which we believe it to be,) have certainly out-managed the opposition and secured the result in their favor. The others now say it has not been done fairly, and will eventually, we are afraid, make a fuss about it. Had their efforts been successful, it would have been all right, of course, with them; but how the Juarez party would have viewed it is "*un cabello de otro color.*"

PRIM TO JUAREZ.

JUAREZ received the following letter from Gen. PRIM, the Spanish revolutionist, dated Brussels, Sept. 19:

"Some weeks ago I had the honor of addressing to you my most sincere congratulations on the triumph of the noble cause of Mexican nationality, of which you are so worthy a representative. This triumph is no longer a doubt, and at the present moment the banners of the good cause are waving in the capital of the valiant Mexican Republic. Latterly I have noted that some mails have been intercepted, and fearing that my letters may not have reached your hands, I repeat it to-day to the same end, that of expressing to you my great satisfaction at the triumph of the Liberals, as also to assure you of the admiration of the Liberal Party throughout Europe, at seeing a people who appeared exhausted by so many years of civil war, exhibiting a bold front to a numerous French army; giving them battle day after day, until the foreigner was expelled from the soil, and so reconquering their national independence and their liberties so terribly threatened. PRIM.

ESCOBEDO TO JUAREZ.

Gen. ESCOBEDO has addressed the following letter to the President, dated the 30th ult:

I have heard the cry raised by the journals of the capital with respect to the edict, and have read also those of the other States of the Republic, and a large number of letters written to me by persons of all classes, including various friends and relations, all about the same affair. The first have not alarmed me, because I have always held the belief that they do not *say* what they *mean*, nor *do* what they *say*. With respect to the second, I have replied to them that the nation holds us employed as soldiers, that we may cause other nations to respect us, and are prohibited from taking part in the political discussions of the country.

In regard to myself the Government ought to be persuaded that I would rather pass for an idiot than for one of those ungovernable aspirants. These have been always my ideas, the same as I have expressed to my officers, who are aware that I do not meddle with politics, nor even inquire as to their opinions whatever they may be. There is nothing more natural, I take it, than that the same wayward, ungovernable persons whom the country has always contained, continue to do so while they remain in the belief that the magnanimity of the Government is weakness. I am persuaded that the President and his Cabinet, knowing the truth of these remarks, will know how to act with energy, sufficient in my humble opinion to consolidate peace in the Republic.

Gen. ESCOBEDO is expected to arrive at San Luis Potosi, where it is believed he will definitely establish the headquarters of the Northern Division.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

Gen. SANTA ANNA has had his trial and received his sentence. At first it was announced that he was condemned to death and the entire Press, to their credit be it said, immediately advocated clemency. It appears now that the sentence was ten years of exile, and that he is to be permitted to depart for foreign countries to hatch other schemes of treason against the peace of his native land. His son has written a long letter, republished in most of the papers of the country, the gist of which seems to be that he is entitled for past services to the title of citizen. Until we read this letter we were not aware that any one denied him this privilege, nor were we aware that it was an honor of so great importance. Indeed, just now, many Mexicans deem it more desirable to be considered citizens of almost any other country. There are few, I imagine, who begrudge the illustrious General all the rights and immunities to be derived from such a title. He is certainly welcome to them all. His reported penalty has, however, awakened the advocacy by the Press of a measure most humane—the abolition of the death penalty for political offences. Yet there are many who disapprove of it on the ground that it gives opportunity to too many of the discontented to commit other outrages against the public peace. It is asserted that the advocates of this measure are simply smoothing the way to another revolution, and fear the consequences under existing laws. They wish the death penalty abolished so that their future acts may not risk their necks. This may be the actuating motive with some, but we do not believe that all are so influenced.

BRIGANDAGE.

The robberies are increasing in all parts of the country in a ratio utterly unprecedented in this or any other country; and it is utterly impossible to gain any adequate idea of their atrocity, impudence or sacrilegiousness. They have even entered the churches and carried off the utensils used therein, thinking them gold or silver, but proving, to their loss, to be copper. *Per contra*, the papers claim that some honesty remains in the country, and are making considerable capital out of the fact that the Austrian Admiral paid an ounce to a coachman, in the dark, through mistake for a dollar, and that the same piece of money was returned to him the next day. No great honesty, we think, when the coachman knew perfectly well that the number of his coach was taken, and that inquiry would be made. A good many papers are, however, trying to excuse these robberies on the ground that such a condition of affairs is incident to every country in the world after an internal war.

A MARRIAGE.

It is announced that Gen. CORONA is to be married in the Fall to an American lady from California. She is said to be young, rich and a widow. The lady's name is kept a profound secret as yet—a degree of reticence unusual in such matters; but we have no doubt it will leak out before the important event takes place. The Press are making so much out of this common event that one would suppose CORONA was a man of an uncommon class; but the true secret consists in an attempt to flatter him, and keep his section of the country out of rebellion—a cheap mode of pacifying a rather dangerous subject.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Gen. TREVINO left here very suddenly a day or two ago, to assume command of the frontier line, it is said, in consequence of important events expected to transpire in that quarter. What the nature of them is no one pretends to know, but this people have the faculty of making mountains out of mole-hills to a greater degree than any other we know of. We have no doubt that this will prove another instance of the same kind, and that TREVINO has been sent out of the way for some reason best known to Government officials.

MEXICAN LIBERTY.

The party opposed to the present Government, and especially to the proclamation of President JUAREZ, called the convocatoria, have for some days exercised their talents in a very unseemly manner by secretly posting placards about the street corners couched in the most obscene language. This they call and deem public liberty! Defeated in the elections, they abuse all decency by vulgar and insensible placards against their adversaries and their programme, professing at the same time to be actuated by a desire to serve the public good. How they expect to accomplish this end by the means adopted they do not explain. Oh, Mexico! most lovely land, how thy sons do abuse thee! CHEPULTEPEC.

If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

"Peerless Among Perfumes."—This is what the ladies say of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." Science has caught the breath of the flower and embalmed it in the finest extract that ever diffused fragrance through the saloons of fashion. It is exquisite, permanent—a supreme toilet triumph.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "THE TROCHES," a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

A.—Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock, Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 34 4th-av., No. 62 Lafayette-place.

A.—Custom Department of Brokaw BROTHERS.—This department has been entirely reorganized; the choicest goods from London and Paris, a great many of which have figured in the Paris Exhibition, have just been opened, and are being sold at prices that defy competition. The best artists, cutters, have been engaged. Polite attention and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who will please to favor us with their patronage.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union, and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Furs. Furs. Furs.

The most carefully selected assortment of elegant Furs in the City, and at rates far below the sensation prices of the day. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Magnificent Sight, seen only once in a lifetime. Those sparkling, flashing diamonds, the finest collection in America, now on exhibition in BROWN & SPAULDING'S window, under the Metropolitan Hotel. They will be given away publicly on Feb. 22.

We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture to be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co. this day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 200 Madison-av. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

Libby's Oyster Room, No. 139 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Received daily, fine lots of Rockaway, East River, Saddle Rock, Great Kill and the Point Oysters. Served in every style.

Mettam's Galvano Electro Metalic Insoles, Belts and Armlets, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cold feet and all nervous diseases. Send for circular. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, Sole Agents.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c.

White Holland Window Shades, with the best Patent Spring Shade Fixtures. TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CHAMPLIN—CHAMPLIN.—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. C. N. Pattengille, of Palmyra, N. Y., C. G. CHAMPLIN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss ELIZABETH CHAMPLIN, of the former place. No cards.

GREGORY—REYNOLDS.—On Monday, Oct. 28, by Rev. S. D. Brown, GEO. GREGORY to Miss JANE ELISE REYNOLDS, both of this City.

HENSHAW—TOPPING.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, at the house of Truman B. Brown, by Rev. J. M. Buckley, of the Summerfield M. E. Church, L. K. HENSHAW to Miss FRANCES M. TOPPING, both of Brooklyn.

LEGGETT—FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., FRED. W. LEGGETT, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY E. FREEMAN, of this City.

PECK—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at the Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, HENRY K. PECK to Miss FRANCES E. JOHNSON, both of this City.

SMITH—MANICE.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D. and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH to FANNIE ISABEL MANICE.

SMITH—SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Newark, by Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., N. FERDINAND SMITH, of Smithtown, L. I., to ABBIE, daughter of L. P. Smith, Esq.

THOMSON—AMIDON.—On Monday, Nov. 4, by Rev. J. O. Murray, JOSEPH THOMSON to JENNIE L., daughter of Francis H. Amidon, all of this City. No cards.

VAN AMRINGE—HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., by Rev. Horatio Gray, THEODORE VAN AMRINGE, of Rye, Westchester County, to SOPHIA D. HALSEY, of Jersey City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, after a short but severe illness, WILLIE EDGAR, youngest son of Edgar B. and Hannah O. Andrews, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 313 West 27th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, at the residence of Prof. C. M. Nairne, ALEXANDER WARFIELD BRADFORD, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family, the Judiciary and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Friday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, CATHARINE DEAN BALDWIN, only daughter of Daniel A. and Abby A. Baldwin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, after a long and painful illness, CECILIA BUTLER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Friday, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, from 10 to 10:45.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, after a lingering illness, JOHN L. MARTIN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, John Martin, Jr., No. 18 East 49th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCOMBIE.—On Monday, Nov. 4, JAMES ALEX. McCOMBIE, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, James McCombie, No. 341 West 15th-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, after a short illness, FRANK HUSTON, only child of Frank and Mary Huston Smith, aged 4 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWACKHAMER.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, of typhoid fever, Hon. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Fort Washington, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot at 12:30 from 30th-st.

TOWNSEND.—In London, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, MARY E. TOWNSEND, wife of John Townsend, Jr., and daughter of Charles Addoms.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, LYMAN TAYLOR.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 322 West 19th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

WHITE.—At Cherry Valley, on Thursday, Oct. 31, HELEN W., daughter of Daniel L. and the late Helen P. Waite, of this City, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ The Companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are notified to attend the funeral of our late Companion, JAMES A. McCOMBIE, from the residence of his father, No. 341 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

The Sir Knights of Morton Commandery, No. 4, are invited to be present. By order of

J. B. GARDNER, H. P.
E. M. ALFRED, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICIAL—[No. 199.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 4, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Central Park, stout built, dark brown hair, little gray, brown mustache, five feet nine inches high. Dressed as follows: Black cloth coat, black vest, with white spots, dark checked pants, good boots, merino underclothes, muslin shirt, plaited bosom. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN TEN MINUTES.

So swift is RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation that it has been detected IN THE BLOOD and URINE in TEN MINUTES after it has been taken.

THE RESOLVENT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CONTAINS

SARSAPARILLIAN,

which is the part of the root where its active medical properties reside. The advertised sarsaparillas, made according to the published formulas, are inert and useless. For the true virtues of sarsaparilla take the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Combined with other ingredients of extraordinary purifying, cleansing, healing, solvent, diuretic, alterative and tonic properties, it cures the most repulsive objects of scrofulous, syphilitic, skin, glandular and eruptive diseases. One bottle will make the most astonishing change in personal appearance.

In kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties its effects are wonderful. The most intense scalding pains, frequent and painful micturitions, and pains in the kidneys, liver, &c., are relieved almost immediately by the RESOLVENT.

The alarming increase of kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties should admonish every one to use the RESOLVENT when a dull, heavy pain is experienced around the kidneys. A few days will remove the complaint and prevent serious sickness.

It purifies the blood, resolves away all diseased deposits, calculous concretions, and renovates the system. One bottle will last longer, and cure all ordinary skin diseases. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Sold at Dr. RADWAY'S office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for the retail trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headaches.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them free of charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor, [illegible] labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BISSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York.

BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris porcelain dinner sets, 148 pieces $40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces 4 50
Decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces .... [illegible]
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.
[illegible]
Champagne and Wine Glasses, [illegible]

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

DEATH OF GOV. ANDREW.

A special meeting of the Club will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] of the Club in the death of GOV. JOHN A. ANDREW. By order of [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS.

High priced, medium and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, from Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, [illegible] will close at this office on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at [illegible] JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, [illegible] Broadway, New-York, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the same time than was ever built before, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. [illegible]

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS.

[illegible]

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

[illegible]

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

[illegible]

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

[illegible]

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

[illegible]

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

[illegible]

FUTURE BUSINESS.

[illegible]

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

[illegible]

EARNINGS.

[illegible]

EXPENSES.

[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, [illegible]

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER, & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, [illegible]

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OCT. 28, 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."

By Mrs. R. H. DAVIS,
Author of "Margaret Howth," "Life in the Iron Mills."

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.

[illegible]

READY ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

TILTON'S POEMS.

[illegible] By THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the New-York Independent. [illegible]

WILL BE PUBLISHED TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

SHELDON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD numbers of the New-York Times [illegible]

TWO MONTHS GOOD READING [illegible] PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL [illegible] S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81..	111⅝	111¾	Gold	139	139⅜
Coupon, 1881....	112	112⅜	June, 7.30.....	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105	105⅝	July, 7.30.....	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅜	108⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	105⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅜	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅝	105⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅜	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
10-40 Reg.	100⅜	100⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Cou.	100⅝	101			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES: FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two per Cent., in gold, out of the net earnings of this Company for the three months ending 31st ult., payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 South-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst.

EDWARD KAVANAGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) TELEGRAPH AND MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an election for Trustees of the Bruen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 678 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1867. Said Trustees to serve until the next annual election. Polls open from 3 till 4 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 6, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 13 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 83 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
Bearing Six per Cent. interest in lawful money.

Regarded by Savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government Securities.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

The Coupons of the CITY OF SAVANNAH, due Nov. 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 1,300 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, Nov. 5, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of November proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Monday, the 11th inst., until the 13th of November.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the United Petroleum Farms' Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Polls will be open from 12 M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 M. til 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for investment. For particulars call at Room No. 21, second floor, No. 229 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

The firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. HECTOR MORISON and J. H. WHITEHOUSE retire.

J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
HECTOR MORISON,
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

The business of the house will be continued by ED. M. WHITEHOUSE and GEORGE M. WHITEHOUSE, who have formed a copartnership under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., ED. WHITEHOUSE, as special partner, contributing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in cash.

ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
GEO. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY DAVID RYDER for $5,000, at 90 days, due Nov. 13, 1867, indorsed by J. M. Ryder and J. S. Danforth. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid upon the return of said note at office, No. 308 West-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly confidential.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (English,) the only occupants of a house situated in East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., wish to rent to gentlemen without board, first floor consisting of large bedroom and parlor, and a front bedroom on third floor, with every convenience; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,023, Post-office.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A GOOD ROOM (SECOND floor) and excellent board may be had by a gentleman and wife who appreciate a comfortable, quiet home more than style; terms $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address R., Box No. 4,558 Post-office.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS COMMUNICATING, can be made in parlor and bedroom, with gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; delightfully situated on Lexington-av., Murray Hill, with or without board. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife a parlor and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family; terms must be reasonable and location first class, as permanency is an object; between 14th and 30th sts., and 5th and Lexington avs. preferred. Address X. X. B., Box No. 132 Times Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A handsomely furnished front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife of refined habits, or to two gentlemen; also, a nicely furnished hall bedroom. Inquire at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.

BOARD—WANTED FOR TWO YOUNG GENtlemen in a private family, third or fourth story back room, with fire; location between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; terms moderate. Address at once to Box No. 3,721 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, A RESIDENT OF this City for some years, wishes to meet with a private family where her tuition in music, French or German would be considered an equivalent for her board. Address J. G., Box No. 190 Times Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NEAR THE WALL-ST. ferry; furnished or unfurnished rooms on second floor, with good board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 38 Joralemon-st.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS WITH FINE PRIvate table for gentleman, wife, nurse and baby; also two single rooms for two single gentlemen; location within three squares of Madison-square; state location of rooms, price, &c. Address Box No. 3,351 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN A FURnished room, with breakfast, in a private family; one in which there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with terms, E., Box No. 1,889 City Post-office.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bath, gas, &c., may be had by a first-class gentleman, at $8 per week. Inquire at No. 33 East 27th-st.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE SOUTHERN family have a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without private table; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 38 East 19th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, and a large front room on the fourth floor to let with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen can find very pleasant rooms at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house and location first-class.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms at No. 78 1st-place, Brooklyn; the best of references given.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LOCATED near Hoffman House will let one or two large and pleasant rooms, with or without breakfast; reference required. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS FOR THE Winter will find a pleasant home in a quiet family, second story, front room and hall bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. Call at 332 West 19th-st.

NO. 125 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, one single room, well furnished, with first-class board, to responsible and permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 13TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 140 WEST 44TH-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor for gentleman and wife; also single room for a gentleman with board; references exchanged.

NO. 66 IRVING-PLACE—SECOND FLOOR, front, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; on suite or singly. Also, two rooms, fourth floor, front, to adults, with board. House first class.

NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a private family; breakfast and dinner if desired.

NO. 40 WEST 35TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

ELEGANT ROOMS—NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board or private table, at No. 70 (old No.) East 15th-st. Location desirable; all modern improvements; references.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY HAVing taken the house No. 52 West 15th-st., would like to let the entire second floor, with board; also, one single room on the third floor.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 209 West 11th-st., near 4th-st., will let, with board, a large, pleasant room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms with board in private family. Price, $8 to $15. No. 64 West 32d-st.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Rooms with board, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a handsomely furnished room, on the second floor, in a private house.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE, ELEgantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements. Private table only.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 194 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished, either en suite or separately, with first-class board.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let to gentlemen.

A BACK PARLOR, HALL-ROOM CONnecting, and two small rooms to let together, with or without board, at No. 39 West 12th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board and a pleasant home for his sister; references given. Address W., Box No. 162 Times Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A genteel family, may be obtained at No. 212 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, breakfast if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bath, gas, &c.; may be had by a first-class gentleman at $8 per week. Inquire at 33 East 27th-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET IN a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 271 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT unfurnished rooms and board for about $30; references. Address V. H., Box No. 5,571 Post-office.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suite, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address B. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board at No. 50 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, for gentlemen only. No. 373 3d-av., corner 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN STAMFORD, Conn., a small, neat house, with about two lots of ground attached, not too far from depot; will pay $4,000 to $5,000; cash if desired. Address H. L., Box No. 115 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN YONKERS—TO rent or purchase a pleasantly located dwelling-place, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk from depot. Address H., Box No. 4,459 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, ABOUT 15-HORSE, with about 5,000 surface feet room. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 60 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE thorough business man, with the above amount, to take the place of a partner (retiring on account of ill-health) in the manufacturing of the best staple article in the market. The business is a monopoly, and a safe investment, and yields nearly a hundred per cent. profit. To a person well acquainted with the jobbing trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply to F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room 29.

A PARTNER WANTED TO TAKE A quarter interest in an established manufacturing business; three good patents owned by the company. Apply, Nov. 7, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or by addressing New-Jersey National Metal Company, No. 179 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange wishes to form a connection with some person or house of respectability and capital for the transaction of stock and brokerage business; unexceptionable references can be furnished as to character and ability. Address H. O., Box 5,254 Post-office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

IN THE STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS, a special or active partner, with from $25,000 to $50,000 capital, by a party who has had five years' experience in the business. Address O., Box No. 3,963 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE MILLING business, with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, active or special. Inquire at No. 191 Chambers-st., of HART & BRO.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP. APPLY TO WILLIAM CAPLE, No. 133 West 39th-st.; reason for selling having another business.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 35x61, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to
J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av.,
from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,
Or to
WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $33,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the renting of stores and dwellings and purchasing and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and entire charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; lot 25x103 feet; leasehold, with rear lot 25x103 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THORNTON R. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 303 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS full-sized brown-stone house and lot on 31st-st., within a few doors of 5th-av. House in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. House 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A brick house and lot, 40x200 feet, fronting on Kingsbridge road, rear on 10th-av. Will be sold furnished or unfurnished; $12,000 furnished, $11,000 unfurnished.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front, in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A PLOT OF 10 full lots on 109th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

$18,000.—HALF CASH—WILL BUY A four-story house in splendid order and finely situated. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high-stoop, basement and subcellar, in splendid order, elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern improvements; location fronting Carroll Park, Brooklyn; location healthy and unrivaled; convenient to all the ferries; commanding distant view of Prospect Park; must be examined to be appreciated; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable, and terms very favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES; situated six miles from Peekskill and three-quarters of a mile from Shrub Oak, overlooking Lake Mohegan, Westchester County, New-York; fruit of all kinds; house, &c., in good order; farm, stock, &c., $15,000; will exchange for Brooklyn property. For particulars apply to W. ROAKE, Shrub Oak, or J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st.

TO LET AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—THIRTY minutes by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of ground finely situated. Rent to April 15, $100 per month; thereafter $2,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. MEAD, Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—7 miles north of Central Park; the mansion is located in the centre of 15 acres, with large green-house, grapery, gatehouse, carriage-house, large barn, all with elegant surroundings; furniture if desired. Apply to NORMAN PECK, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, PLOT OF GROUND, 140x100, with a nice two-story and attic house, built in the very best manner, with two-story extension; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS, Westchester County, N. Y., a farm of 50 acres; price $8,000. A farm of 175 acres, price $17,000. In Yorktown, a farm of 150 acres. JOSEPH GRIFFEN, No. 185 Greenwich-st., corner Dey.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for City property, forty miles from New-York, on the Hudson; contains 328 acres; has good dwelling-house, barns, &c. For particulars apply to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., room No. 69.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house, No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT favorite resort of merchants, in Canal-st., near Broadway, large newly-finished stores through to Walker-st., with showrooms, lofts and offices fronting on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. Excellently situated for jobbers.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston Post road, consisting of a large dwelling house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house, No. 668 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 48 2D-place, South Brooklyn, very pleasant location; a family will board with occupants if desired. Call at the house, No. 48 2d-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent by a private family; central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, width furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

STABLE TO RENT—TWO STABLES AND room for two carriages, in a first-class stable 22d-st., near 5th-av. Apply at No. 73 6th-av.

STORES TO LET—NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, ground floor and first floor; also upper part of house.

WM. H. FIELD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable in 26th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, grounds well laid out, within 30 miles of City Hall, in exchange for good quality wines, in bond, or will exchange for improved property in Brooklyn. Address Post-office Box No. 225 Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address

TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PAPER-MILL FOREMAN IN one of the best book and news mills in this country, a middle-aged man of capacity, energy and integrity, who thoroughly understands the making of such paper, in all its departments, especially on the machine, and who has had experience in the management of help. Only first-class men noticed, and such are invited to communicate full particulars of experience and expectations. Address PAPER, Box No. 1,784 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEmale, to canvass New-York City or the country in order to obtain subscribers for some exquisite works of art. They are religious in their character, and of the highest excellence in their design and execution, and will find sale among the most refined and cultivated classes of society. None but persons of genteel address and intelligence need apply. Terms very liberal. Address Mrs. J. A. OERTEL, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and hair-dressing; French preferred; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply at No. 15 West 17th-st., for three days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and can take care of a horse and cow; a middle aged man preferred, and a Protestant. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

WANTED—AS WAITRESS, A PROTESTANT young woman; one who understands her business and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW SELF-lighting Gas Burner; a rare chance for enterprising men. No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly.

Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A LADY COMING TO THE CITY for the Winter desires to find situations from the 11th November for two most excellent reliable women—one a remarkably good laundress, the other a good cook. Address Box No. 7,396 New-York City, stating size of family, wages, &c.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANTS situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; would do fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and has five years' reference. Call or address at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERson, a situation to take the entire charge of one or two children; she perfectly understands the care of an infant; can have good City reference from her last place. Direct A. B., or apply at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the very best of City reference can be given from her last place of eight years. Can be seen for two days at 103 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best City references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 780 Washington-st., corner of Jane, in the fancy-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation at light chamberwork and waiting or waitress alone; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 786 Washington-st., corner of Jane, for two days, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call to-day at No. 142 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, finery, linens, and all her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 18th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, where she can have her little girl nine years old, as seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; will make herself useful if required; best of reference given. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; would attend to butter; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; a waitress wishes a situation, also, both together, in a private family; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork or waiting, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; understands embroidery; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO IS A GOOD cook and laundress a situation; would do general housework in a small private family; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; no objections to go a short distance in country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as infant's nurse, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 225 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook and excellent baker of bread and cake; can be highly recommended from her last employer's. Can be seen at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the very best of City reference; has no objection to wait on young ladies or see to grown children. Call at No. 116 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress or to do fine washing and ironing and chamberwork; can do fluting; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook with two years' reference; understands soups, side dishes and desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as firstrate plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the washing of a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 363 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to go out to sew by the day; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, also children's and boys' clothes. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses, operate on a machine, or will act as nurse and seamstress; best City reference; City or country. Inquire at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; will go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman one or two families' washing and ironing; understands French fluting; would like to have it at her house. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st., room No. 14, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on grown children; has lived for six years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at 298 6th-av., in the store, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; has the best of City reference. Call at her last employer's, No. 38 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation, where her daughter can assist in the nursery, or do light parlor and chamber work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent girl as waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of a grown child; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 335 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid; is a good dressmaker and understands hair-dressing; has the best of reference from respectable families in Europe. Call at 10 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by an English Protestant with City reference. Call on or address ARMSTRONG, new No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl a situation as chambermaid; has the best of reference from her last place; and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 190 East 11th-st., with reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as first-class cook; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; with the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, as plain cook and to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 39 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 735 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as child's nurse, or would go with a family going to California. Can be seen for three days at No. 138 Attorney-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for a reliable English Protestant woman who has lived with her as cook for a year. Call between 9 A. M. and 12 M., at No. 8 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a first-class family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 332 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress, and would assist with housework; is fond of children; good City reference. Call at No. 329 East 24th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 329 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, GENTEEL AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st.

A LADY HAVING MET WITH REVERSES desires some eligible employment; is quick and able at copying, prefers doing it at home; this, if lucrative, would not object to an office; would be willing to take an active part in a genteel boarding-house, or a small quiet family, but not as a menial; no attention paid to answers that state not particulars and terms. Address, for a week, Mrs. STANTON, Box 1,394 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A GOOD SITUAtion for his coachman; a thoroughly competent, trustworthy and desirable man. Address C. R., Box No. 1,579 Post-office.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD TAKE in some family washing; can be well recommended from where she has lived as laundress. Call or address A. T., No. 73 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess; is competent to take the entire charge of a large family; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 189 Butler-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—WORK BY A RESPECTABLE WOman; is a first-rate laundress; is very neat and clean, and has no objection to go out nursing an invalid or ladies; is very useful around the house; best of City references given. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 240 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid, or parlormaid; no objections to a pretty large family in the City, or gentleman's family in the country; good City reference. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and family seamstress work by the week or month; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 301 East 31st-st., northeast corner of 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 395 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in the best manner; the best reference given as to capability and character. Call for two days at No. 131 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 270 East 10th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF experience a situation as nurse and seamstress and assist in housekeeping; can cut and fit; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 320 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as infant's nurse, or to bring up a child by hand, or could nurse a baby; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; has the very best of references from the best of families. Can be seen at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 26, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 156 West 41st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook as head cook; can take entire charge of any large establishment; is also a first-class housekeeper; best City reference for a number of years. Call at No. 348 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as chambermaid in a private family, or to wait on an old lady and gentleman; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,249 Broadway, in store.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address INDUSTRY.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW PRIvate families and gentlemen by a competent person. Call at No. 334 East 33d-st. Can be well recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; can bring up a baby by hand or the bottle; has lived with respectable families in this City. Apply at No. 108 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City references. Call at No. 53 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable female with the best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT middle-aged woman as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has City reference; Can be seen at No. 223 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; can give ten years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a situation to work by the day in a private family; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a most excellent sewer, or wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 221 (new No.) West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse, by a widow lady, to take the charge of a baby from its birth; good City references given. Call at No. 131 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in Washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 429 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 43 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the care of a baby from its birth; can do neat sewing; has a year's reference. Can be seen at No. 657 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, and would do plain sewing and chamberwork; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City testimonials can be given. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN DESIRES TO have gentlemen's and families' washing; gentlemen's repairing will be done if required; terms moderate. Address No. 208 West 19th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as child's nurse; no objections to travel to any part of the South; satisfactory reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 125 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as first-class laundress; the other as cook; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 346 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; can give good City references. Call at No. 106 East 20th-st., for two days, at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, CHAMbermaid or waitress; is fully competent in all branches; can give every satisfaction from last employer, where she has lived for over five years. Call at No. 98 Charlton-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in the washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL EXperienced woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 140 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 East 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION; is a good baker; can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country or private boarding-house in the City. Call for two day at No. 341 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing; has three and a half years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French woman, as cook; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY ADVERTISES FOR WASHING—Can be well recommended. Call at No. 679 2d-av., near 37th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of grown children and make herself useful; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Apply at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; would do the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., in the cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; will do the coarse washing; is an excellent cook; has the best City references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st. No charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a young girl; best City references. Call at No. 128 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young German woman with a perfectly healthy breast. To be seen at No. 42 West Houston-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH-woman a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home more than high wages. Call at No. 4 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at 4 Jane-st.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, NURSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c., &c. PROTESTANTS, GERMANS AND OTHERS. EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND UNTIL SUITED. LARGE OFFICE, NO 506 6TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, 23 years of age, in a private family, as coachman or groom or to take care of a road team; has no objections to the country; best of City reference from last employer. Call at or address, for two days, No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; best of City reference from his last employer. Address E. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class private family references; City or country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has first-class references; country preferred. Address J. S., No. 126 West 20th-st., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; the best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver, and has the best of reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a sober, industrious single man; can take care of a cow and horse; will make himself generally useful; has good references; will work for small wages. Address M. H., No. 9 John-st., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR coachman and gardener by a single man; is a perfect horseman; unexceptionable City references for both branches. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced, first-class man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at No. 23 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer, who truly understands his business, and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUAtions; the man is a first-class vegetable gardener; also is a good coachman; wife to do general housework; both willing and obliging; City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is willing and obliging, and can give City references from his last employer. Address for two days G. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 25th-st., in the carriage factory, or note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; is fully competent to perform his work; also understands gardening; the best of references, both City and country. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman, and his wife as plain cook or laundress; has good reference. Call or address Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener and farmer; has no incumbrance; can milk and take care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINGLE,) A situation as coachman and gardener; knows his business thoroughly, is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good reference, and can be recommended by late employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber, Protestant young man, either in the City or country, as coachman or useful man; understands the care of horses; good driver, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; has lived 4½ years in his last place; highest recommendations given. Call or address R. P., No. 620 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR as plain vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good City references. Address T. C. Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as groom; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference. Call or address W. S., No. 120 Worth-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman or groom; understands his business well; no objection to the country. Call or address J. B., at Probst's stable, No. 133 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of good appearance and address; has the very best certificate of character; is Protestant. Address T. M., No. 850 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman in a private family; the best of City reference given. To be seen or addressed at No. 237 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands both; best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. WADE, No. 154 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful; has the best of references. Address J. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN private family a situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 17th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objection to the country; best reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITUation in a private family; he is experienced from Paris and London; has good City references. Address V. L., No. 130 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man of good address; best of reference given. Call or address J. JOHNSTON, at No. 28 East 19th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a respectable man of experience and character. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BEDFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener in all its branches; unexceptionable reference. Address G. R., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as gardener and coachman. Address S. V., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

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No. 752 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CHAPEL.—FOR SALE—THIRTY PEWS AND four stained-glass windows; latter nearly new. Apply at the carpenter's shop corner of 37th-st. and 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Passage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK ... Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... Dec. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA ... Nov. 6
TARIFA ... Nov. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON ... SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL ... SATURDAY, Nov. 30
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DRAKEN, Commander, having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
United States mail steamship
MOUNT VERNON
will sail for above ports from Pier No. 21 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7, E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights by this line always low, FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will sail on the 16th inst.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of JOSEPH RUSSELL, a Bankrupt.—The said Bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of HENRY F. DEVOE, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN capable of taking the entire charge of the French Department in a large boarding school, an unmarried man, and one acquainted with drawing, and fencing, as well as with the English language. Address TEACHER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL tutor, with the highest references, now engaged with families of the best standing, has a few hours for pupils in English, classics and mathematics. Young men prepared for business or college. Address A. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

LESSONS WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY wishing to receive instruction in landscape painting desires to find an artist who will give lessons in that department of art; joining a class would be desirable. Address A. N., *Evening Post* office, stating name, terms and place of studio.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and possessing the highest City references, desires to obtain pupils at their residences; instructs in the English branches, Latin, French and music. Address Miss S. E. C., Station G.

LESSONS GIVEN BY A LADY, WITH the best references, in French, Swedish, music, drawing, painting and writing; private, at home or at the pupil's residence. No. 8 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

A PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MR. W. M. HOWLAND, A GRADUATE of Harvard, and experienced in teaching, desires to prepare one or two pupils for College; excellent references will be given. Address No. 37 Lafayette-place.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS—An English lady experienced in teaching English, Music and French wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 182 6th-av.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 694 Broadway.

WANTED—TEACHING OR COPYING. ADDRESS MISS M. H. S., No. 353 West 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

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PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.
Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

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English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 98 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 947 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
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George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY TWO PROTESTANT ladies, (natives of France,) board in a young ladies' school in or near the City where teaching French and music would be part of the remuneration. Address G. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 6th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE, BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. THOMAS CAULFIELD OFFERS instruction to advanced pupils. Singing, harp, piano-forte. Applications No. 64 West 32d-st.

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MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

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AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF BOTH THE OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC COMPANIES.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT with the most fashionable audiences.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grande Duchesse ... Mlle. Tostee
Fritz ... Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul ... Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck ... Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum ... Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog ... Mons. Valter
Nepomuc ... Mons. Mosser
Wanda ... Mlle. de Felcourt
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
the latest production of A. Dumas, Jr., now the great dramatic sensation in Paris, for the first time in America.
"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBRAY."
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 7, at 8, will be produced, for the first time, F. Halm's Drama,
THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK—THUSNELDE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 8, for the first time, Schiller's Drama,
DON CARLOS.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK—COUNTESS EBOLI.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE.
DEBORAH.
NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.
Full notice will be given of the first performance of Gounod's celebrated new Opera,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

"In the hours of our happiness and prosperity let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and a nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passed March 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and who are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and, in fact, nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburgh Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the asylum.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment.
BROWNE & SPAULDING,
Oct. 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMAN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $330,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large jewelry establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased. The farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State: has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS:
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868,
ON WHICH LATTER OCCASION
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
1..1	Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2..1	Splendid Farm, (600 acres)	60,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Stude, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,500
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,500
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	200
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
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	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
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Address all orders and communications to
GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
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New-York Office, No. 811 Broadway.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
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Two performances in the lecture-room each day, commencing at 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
The management beg to announce the inauguration of a brief season of
LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
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THE EARL'S DAUGHTER;
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A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
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HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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GREATEST COMBINATION
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STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from all parts of the world, ever brought together in this country, in singularly diversified,
NOVEL AND STARTLING FEATS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c.; children, 50c. Begins at 8.
ON MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
the only successful rival of the renowned Leotard, will make his first appearance in America in his
ASTOUNDING FEATS
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PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
(Including a Reserved Seat)
For the four remaining of
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music Store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Office at Steinway Hall.

DODWORTH HALL.
MONDAY, Nov. 4, and four following nights, at 8 o'clock.
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "MRS. BROWN."
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY HORACE GREELEY
ON
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS,
AT THE
LARGE HALL
OF THE
COOPER UNION,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 11.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PACKARD, BRYANT & STRATTON'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 937 BROADWAY, Oct. 9, 1867. }

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: The students of the above institution beg leave to state that on account of the immense pressure caused by the desire to listen to your lecture on Monday evening last, and our anxiety to accommodate friends and strangers who were present, very few, if any of us, had the pleasure of hearing you. We also know that hundreds came who could not gain admission to the overcrowded hall, and accordingly went away disappointed.

Under these circumstances, at a called meeting of the students of the Institution it was unanimously resolved to extend to you an earnest solicitation to repeat your lecture at the great Hall of the Cooper Union, at the earliest possible time that will suit your convenience.

In extending this invitation to you, we desire to express our appreciation of your services to the nation and to mankind in a life devoted to the advocacy of the great principles of temperance, and in fearlessly exposing and denouncing the many alluring humbugs of the day, by which so many vainly hope to obtain something for nothing, and to acquire at once, without effort, what others get only by industry and perseverance.

Hoping that you may feel it compatible with your other duties to accede to our request, and that you will fix the date at as early a point as possible, we are

With sincere regard,
Very truly yours,
O. P. DALY,
JOSEPH SWAIN,
S. A. BRISTOL,
Committee.

REPLY.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1867. }

Gentlemen:

My talk at your college last week was not properly a lecture, but was designed to give homely counsel to young men as to their aims in life, and the best preparation for efficiency and usefulness in a practical world.

I am glad to hear that it was thought pertinent and sensible, for this was its leading aim. I stand ready to talk again; but owing to pressing engagements, shall not be able to do so before the 11th of November. If this date will suit you, I shall be happy to accede to your wishes, and will speak to the same end as before, but may employ different illustrations.

Yours, truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

The lecture, as above indicated, will be delivered at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. Tickets of admission can be had, without charge, by application at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—E. H. UNIAC, Esq., of Boston, will lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, and at No. 172 William-st.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered THIS EVENING, by S. M. HEWLETT, Esq. Subject—*Lights and Shades of Irish Character.*
HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman. } Lecture
FRED. H. GROSZ, Secretary. } Committee.

MEETINGS.

GROCERS, TEA DEALERS AND CLERKS EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, meet this EVENING at No. 267 Bowery; all members are requested to be present as the "hour of closing stores" will be decided on. Open from 8½ till 10½ o'clock.
DANIEL D. BEEKMAN, President.
CHARLES H. HAIGHT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
SALEM H. WALES, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES!
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES!
In order to reduce our stock, which is very large and choice, the entire stock offered at reduced prices until Jan. 1.
MEEKS' Furniture Warerooms, No. 699 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
before her departure for Havana per steamship, in which she is to embark on the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20.
Sale of seats commences TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.
First time in six years, Tobin's celebrated Comedy, in five acts, entitled
THE HONEYMOON.
With the following unapproachable cast:
Duke Aranza ... Mr. J. W. Wallack
Rolando ... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Jacques, the Mock Duke ... Mr. Mark Smith
Count Montalban ... Mr. J. B. Polk
Lampedo, the Apothecary ... Mr. A. W. Young
Lopez ... Mr. George Holland
Balthazar ... Mr. W. J. Leonard
Campillo ... Mr. E. Milton
Pedro ... Mr. J. Ward
Olmedo ... Mr. G. White
Juliana ... Miss Rose Eytinge
Volante ... Mrs. Clara Jennings
Zamora, (with song) ... Miss Kate Rance
Hostess ... Mrs. John Sefton
FRIDAY, Nov. 8, HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY, Nov. 9, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
A series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
now in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Miss FANNY B. PRICE
FANCHON.
FRIDAY BENEFIT and positively last appearance.
No performance on Saturday, the stage being required for the production of NORWOOD on MONDAY, Nov. 11, in which the WORRELL SISTERS will appear.
Box book now open.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES. THE FLORENCES.
INSHAVOGUE. THRICE MARRIED.
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
by Mr. FLORENCE.
THE GREAT SNEEZING SONG, by Mrs. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY, SECOND FLORENCE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT OF
MISS BLANCHE CHAPMAN.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
SHYLOCK ... Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO ... Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN
ALSO, CINDERELLA
CLORINDA ... Mr. LEFFINGWELL

STEINWAY HALL.
SEASON OF 1867-68.
SERIES OF GRAND ORATORIOS.
Mr. L. F. Harrison begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of Six Grand Oratorios, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, on the following dates:
THURSDAY, Nov. 28 ... THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12 ... SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25 ... THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23 ... THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20 ... JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19 ... ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima-Donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
and the grand chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Subscription Tickets for the Six Oratorios, including Reserved Seats, $8.
Can be obtained at all the Music-stores. Ticket office No. 112 Broadway; Irving and Steinway Halls.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director
With the following artists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
Fourth appearance of this highly-successful Contralto.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
the celebrated Pianist,
together with
Signor ABELLA,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

IRVING HALL.
Hon. MRS. YELVERTON'S
FIRST READING.
Selections from
THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH POETS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 7, 1867.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and the music-stores.

THE "PILGRIM,"
Corner Broadway and 15th-st. SIXTH WEEK, and great success of the noblest Religious Entertainment in the world.
COL. BALLING'S LAST AND BEST COMPOSITION,
"THE RIVER OF DEATH,"
is just completed, and is now added to the already magnificent series. Several important additions to the
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE
will be brought out at the same time, making it the most beautiful and impressive spectacle ever presented.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATTENTION.
ATTENTION.
ATTENTION.
C. DUCREUX, No. 93 Elizabeth-st., the patentee and inventor of the new apparatus for detaching instantaneously, running away horses from carriages, will give an exhibition of the said invention with his phaeton, on SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 9, at the northern entrance of the Central Park, (110th-st.) All interested in this useful invention are respectfully invited. N. B.—For information apply at Adams & Cane's carriage warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—O. H. Rivers' new rooms, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. These elegant rooms are unsurpassed by any in this country. Now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a description of the German.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 985 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
RAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

BARGAIN—$225.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FULL seven-octave piano-forte, iron frame, modern improvements; Gilbert, maker, Boston; four round corners, finished back, carved case, sweet powerful tone, in perfect order. Apply to McDONALD, No. 20 4th-av.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF grand, square and upright piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

JENNYS & SONS ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES for sale or to rent, or sold on installments, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at all prices. No. 810 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY under such auspices as must secure happiness, hence he seeks a refined lady, possessing sterling qualities of head and heart, and well situated pecuniarily. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be demonstrated by addressing RASSELAS, Station D.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Los Angeles—Orange Groves and Vineyards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Los Angeles, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1867.

The region about Los Angeles may be considered as the "South" of California. It is largely settled by Southerners; it was somewhat secessionist, or at least opposed to the Government, during the war. The people have all the virtues and the vices of that section of our country; they are warm-hearted, hospitable, slovenly, lazy and profane. Nature has done everything for it, and man very little. The whole region is half a century behind the north of California in its improvements, and yet has a climate, a soil and a luxuriance of vegetation and a variety of fruits which made the early Spaniards consider it the very garden of the angels.

I asked a Catholic priest with whom I was traveling if it deserved its name. He replied, with the wit of his craft, that the Holy Scriptures informs us there are two kinds of angels, the good and the bad, and of the latter he thought there was no want in the place. The name must have been originally applied to the town by travelers coming here in the Spring over the Arizona desert. To them a bit of green must have seemed angelic. Froebel's description of its loveliness, as I recall it, seems highly romantic and exaggerated. It is simply a Spanish mud village of one-story houses, with broad, dirty, hot streets. Beneath the wide verandahs the people sit, and about two-thirds of the population seem to spend the day smoking in front of the hotel and going in for "drinks." Without the town are broad roads, which are dusty or cut up with the surface irrigation, running between large willow hedges, made by sticking willow branches in the ground and interlacing them like a fence; they soon grow and form a thick, scraggy, ugly hedge, twelve or fifteen feet high. And this in a climate where the beautiful pepper-tree makes a superb hedge, and I suppose the cherry-holly would grow luxuriantly. Behind these hedges, however, are the richest gardens, vineyards, orange groves, and lemon, fig and olive plantations which can be seen in America. The country beyond these places is flat, brown and arid, till another green and beautiful plain is reached, watered artificially from the Santa Susanna Mountains, some ten or twelve miles from the town. On a height near the city is a very pretty view of the Los Angeles Valley, green with vineyards, orange-groves and willow hedges; it is the some fifty miles long by twenty-five broad, and irrigation is supplied by the river of the same name. Between Los Angeles and its seaport, Wilmington, on the other side, are some twenty miles of brown heath, covered with wild mustard. There are certainly scores of places in California far more beautiful.

The town itself has had till recently a bad name. It has been the Botany Bay of both California and Mexico. Hither drifted all the cutthroats and rogues of both countries, to be near the border and thus easily escape the law. Even now, though it contains some 8,000 inhabitants, it has no gas in the streets, and I was told by various citizens that they would not cross the plaza at night for fear of robbery. No one rides in the country near by without arms, and there have been instances of the Mexicans attempting to lasso travelers for the purpose of murder and robbery. Probably one-half of the population are native Californian or Mexican, and very slow to adopt any improvement. This is one of the strongholds of Californian Democracy. But American ideas and men are penetrating it. A most energetic and able man—the Republican Senator to the State Legislature, Mr. Banning—has taken hold of Wilmington, and is building that up, and bringing a great deal of business there. New one-story brick houses are taking the place of the *adobe*. Schools are being improved under an intelligent school Superintendent, Mr. McKee. Law is now supreme, and robberies or deeds of violence but seldom occur. The Spanish land-holders are being stirred up at what they see around them, and are making many improvements. And in the towns and around are some large American landed proprietors, who are exceedingly intelligent and public spirited. Among them are Mr. Keller, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sansevain, the largest vine growers in the State. It seems, however, the misfortune of this region that the land is held in such large parcels, and but few small independent farmers are to be found. Yet, as promising a speedy pecuniary return, it is undoubtedly the most desirable place for farmers emigrating in the whole State. The climate is warm, but tempered by a cool sea breeze, so that there is less suffering from the heat there than in some of the mountain districts of the State. Fever and ague seem almost unknown, and there are few prevalent diseases. The nights are generally cool; but even in Winter frost seldom does any damage. One of the finest places I visited was Mr. Wilson's, a gentleman well known for his hospitality and his large agricultural operations. His estate is some nine miles from Los Angeles, and extends in the plain beneath the Santa Susanna Mountains for some ten or eleven miles. His vineyard contains 300,000 vines, mostly of the Mission grape, wide-planted and low-pruned. In this climate, especially near the city, they are obliged to irrigate. One field of twenty acres produces some twenty thousand gallons of wine; his whole production is about 100,000 gallons. He makes a white wine which, after four or five years, is a very fair table wine. I think the price of ordinary wine here is 35 or 40 cents per gallon. We saw here a beautiful grove of orange trees, with dark green, velvety leaves, sprinkled with light green branches—the richest foliage to be seen in nature. They were set some twenty feet apart; they bear eight or ten years after the planting of the seed. The full-grown tree can reach thirty or forty feet in height. Twenty of Mr. Wilson's trees yielded $1,200 in one year. He has about 2,000 orange trees growing and nearly as many lemon. There is a great demand on this coast for lemons, even in the mining region, and when the demand is satisfied they can convert the juice into citric acid. Lemons are worth three cents apiece on the ground, and a tree will frequently yield $50 or $60 in one year. It is easily propagated from cuttings, and will bear in six or eight years. There are two varieties here, the Sicily and the China. The last, however, is considered almost worthless; it bears a large lemon of a bright orange color, with corrugated skin, but it is sour, without flavor. Both oranges and lemons are set out widely enough apart to give the matured tree full scope, and the ground about them is kept broken and loose. I think no manure is used. The ripening season commences in December, and lasts till May. Their enemies are the gophers, who gnaw the trunk near the ground, and an insect which hides under the leaf, and smears it with a glutinous matter that injures the plant. On the whole, however, there is little difficulty in raising them. The original Los Angeles oranges are said to have come from the seed of the Sandwich Island orange, but as usually happens here the California seed and fruit prove better than the original. Both the orange and lemon of Los Angeles are remarkably good. It is estimated that there are 5,000 fruit-bearing orange trees in the valley, 135,000 maturing trees and 200,000 plants. Of lemons, 500 fruit-bearing, 2,500 maturing, and 35,000 of this Spring's planting. A single orchard which I visited afterward—Mr. Wolfskill's—will produce 600,000 oranges this season.

The tendency in California is always to over[illegible] any particular branch, and Los Angeles, alone, will overglut the market with these fruits.

I was shown a bunch of limes on this place from which the children had sold $16 worth, and it seemed still full of fruit.

The lime tree is propagated from seed, and bears fruit in five years. There are estimated to be of limes in this valley 400 fruit-bearing, 1,500 maturing and 5,000 seedlings.

Of figs, fruit-bearing, 3,500; maturing, 7,000; this Spring's cuttings, 10,000. The fig is propagated from cuttings and bears in two years. It yields two crops, in June and in August.

Among the trees on this and other estates here are the English walnuts, almonds and olives. The walnut is a beautiful shade tree, and bears in seven years from the nut. There is always a good demand for the nuts. The almond yields from the sixth year, and its fruit will bring thirty-five cents a pound, and can be exported to any part of the world. Its only enemy is a fungus which attaches itself to the ends of the roots and gradually spreads to the heart of the tree. The olive ripens beautifully, and they are now extracting the oil for market, so that olive oil will become another of the many exports of this rich and fertile valley.

Besides these, peaches, apricots, nectarines, apples, pears, pomegranates, cherries, strawberries, melons, cactus fruit and even the palm grow and flourish in this delicious climate.

It is unfortunately unsuited alone to wheat, which does not seem to grow well south of Monterey—the sea fogs and hot sun causing rust. The yield is only some ten or fifteen bushels to the acre. Indian corn grows here some ten or twelve feet high. Among the strange variety of vegetable products which await the energy of Americans in this favored region is the castor bean. The beans are planted two or three in a hill, and then thinned out, leaving one healthy plant to the hill. They require no more work than corn, and will yield often thirty or forty bushels to the acre.

Fifteen hundred pounds to the acre is not uncommon, which is equal to seventy-five gallons of oil, worth at $2 50 per gallon, some $187—a good return per acre. This plant grows well also in the north of California.

All the fields and hills around Los Angeles are covered with the wild mustard, sometimes eight feet high. This produces an excellent mustard, better, many assert, than the European. It is believed that this will eventually be cut by reapers and harvested with great profit.

Immense sheep ranches, too, occupy the apparently barren plains and hills without the city. But the terrible drought of 1863 cut off great numbers of cattle here, which used to sprinkle the heights. It also had the effect of breaking up some of the large ranches, as the owners were reduced to poverty, and were forced to sell their land. I heard of one estate, of 250,000 acres, with 50,000 cattle on it, owned by a Yankee Don, which was thus broken up and sold.

Besides Mr. Wilson's, I visited Mr. Keller's and M. Sansevain's vineyards. Each of these gentlemen will make this year about one hundred thousand gallons of wine. Mr. Keller is an exceedingly intelligent vine-grower. He is trying M. Pastner's experiment of heating the strong wines, after the vinous fermentation, in order to preserve them. His "Maderia," a very pleasant sherry-like wine with an acid taste, is prepared thus in a chamber, heated to (I think) over 113 deg. I should fear the effect of this process on the flavor.

The "Angelica" is usually made by mixing one gallon of grape brandy with three of grape juice, fresh from the press. The brandy retards fermentation. Another method is to reduce the fresh juice about one-fourth or one-fifth by boiling, then place it in barrels and "rack" it off once or twice till it gets clear. The boiling also checks fermentation. It is really thus a liquor and not a wine.

"Port" is made by pressing the grapes, skins and stalks, and when the wine is half fermented it is transferred to large casks. Brandy is sometimes then put in to check fermentation. But the California grape-juice has so much alcohol that not much brandy is "fretted in." The color is mainly due to the skins. I am not aware that elderberry juice is added to give color, as in Oporto. All this class of wines in California are poor and very alcoholic.

Mr. Keller's "No. 4," white wine is one of the best white wines here. The "Cocomango" brand is made on a Spanish vineyard near Los Angeles, and commands a high price here, but it is not a remarkable wine. A fair "sherry" is made here by Mr. Keller and others, but not equal to the New-York sherry, and no red wine in California has been produced equal to that made from "Norton's Virginia seedling" by the Germans in Wisconsin. It is strange that this grape has never been introduced to any extent in this State.

The Los Angeles wines are not equal on the whole to the Sonoma, and all the arrangements of their vineyards are inferior. Their cellars are much poorer. A German settlement a little South, on a much inferior soil, has already surpassed them in a white wine—the Arraheim, which is a light, pure table wine. The Mission-grape is used everywhere here, but M. Sansevain is already introducing foreign varieties with great success, and most of the vintagers doubt the value of the former. Nothing could surpass the Malaga, Muscat and Black Hamburg grapes on this gentleman's vines. All the vineyards and orchards are copiously irrigated, which is contrary to the custom of the rest of the State.

The first wines from California are to be made yet from grapes grown on the volcanic soil of the Foot Hills of the north. There may eventually be produced wines equal to the celebrated products of the hills on the Rhine or the Theiss.

In the meantime, the choicest white wines I should rate something in this order: First, Mr. Dresel's Muscatel (which is not in market) from Sonoma; then the Anaheim hock, or white wine,) a comparatiely light wine, and evidently pure; Mr. Keller's "No. 4" white wine, and Mr. Wilson's white wine from Los Angeles.

The red wines, in general, are not worth drinking; and all the strong wines, such as sherry, port, angelica, &c., are to be guarded against, as either branded, adulterated, or otherwise perverted. "Keller's so-called "Madeira" seems the best of the strong wines.

The San José vineyards have produced nothing as yet which can be called a good wine, nor are the Napa and Petahoma wines to be recommended. A red wine, I am told on good authority, has been made on the Foot Hills, which may yet be equal to Burgundy.

C. L. B.

OBITUARY.

Alexander W. Bradford.

The loss of few men in the community will be more widely felt or lamented than that of Alexander W. Bradford. Cut off in the midst of a useful and active life, in the meridan of his powers, he has left behind him a void which cannot readily be supplied. As a private citizen, an eminent lawyer and the firm supporter of the Union and of freedom, he had become equally distinguished; while his ready benevolence and general good will, endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

He entered into public affairs at a very early period of his life, and before his majority was known as one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the old Whig Party. He was for many years the Chairman of the Whig Committee, was chosen Corporation Attorney, and was then, in 1848, elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York. To this office he was constantly reëlected until 1857, when he returned to the practice of his profession.

As Surrogate, Mr. Bradford lent dignity to the office. His learning, prudence and humanity, joined to unspotted integrity, made him the most eminent of all those who have filled that important station. His decisions, indeed, are looked upon as the foundation of American Ecclesiastical Law. They were prepared with great labor and research, and unite everywhere an equitable interpretation of the strict observance of the well-established rules of legislation.

While Surrogate, Mr. Bradford published a series of reports, which are now used as authorities both in England and America. These reports, indeed, are models of their kind. The style is clear and vigorous, the reasoning precise, and they are enriched by an abundance and variety of learning. Mr. Bradford was deeply read in the Roman law, and was thus enabled, like Lord Mansfield, to illustrate and adorn his opinions by a frequent use of the liberal principles of his Roman predecessors.

As a lawyer he stood in the front rank at the bar. He was employed in a great number of important cases, and his opinions were eagerly sought for from all parts of the country. Few lawyers have attained so lucrative a practice or possessed so wide a circle of clients.

Always the defender of freedom of speech and thought, Mr. Bradford was from the beginning of his political career, a vigorous opponent of the Slave power, and was one of the first to organize a resistance against its encroachments. He was a consistent Republican, and when the war broke out became a vigorous supporter of all those measures which made the City of New-York the bulwark of the Union. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the various patriotic associations, his prudence and vigor often gave him a controlling influence of singular value to his country.

In early life he published a work upon "American Antiquities," which drew considerable attention at the time, and which is still one of the authorities upon that subject. He was always fond of literature, particularly of poetry and romance, and would perhaps have excelled in the path of letters had he not given his chief energies to his profession.

Kind, generous, a devoted husband and father, beloved by many friends, he has died at the early age of 52 years. Yet he who has labored so strenuously for others as well as for himself, cannot be said to have lived in vain. His life, in fact, has been a long one. He will always live as the creator of American ecclesiastical law, and his name must go down to posterity among the most honored of his profession.

E. L.

The Death of Mr. Bradford in the Courts.

The sudden death of Ex-Surrogate Alexander W. Bradford seemed to put a damper upon business in the Courts yesterday. The ordinary Chamber business was continued in Judge Ingraham's Court up to the usual hour of adjournment.

In the Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I., Judge Barnard, after the calendar was called, said that out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bradford, he thought it proper that the Court should adjourn, which was done accordingly. In the Supreme Court Circuit—Part II., Judge E. Darwin Smith presiding,

Mr. James T. Brady, soon after the opening of the Court, arose and said that he had just learned of the death of Mr. Bradford, a gentleman well known not only to the Bench and Bar of New-York, but also throughout the community. The deceased had heretofore performed the duties of Surrogate of this county in a manner highly creditable to himself. The duties of that office were not properly understood and appreciated in New-York City. The time would come when they would be. For the present he would forbear making any remarks at length on that subject, but in pursuance of the custom which was well established with the Bench and Bar on such occasions—when one of its prominent members had left his place here, at the bidding of Omnipotence—he would move that the Court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. M. Speir, and the Court directed that the Court be adjourned until to-day, and that the Clerk enter the proceedings upon the minutes.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, held by Mr. Justice Clerke, was, after the calling of a few causes, adjourned on motion of Mr. Smythe, seconded by Mr. John E. Burrill.

At the opening of the Superior Court, General Term, present, Judges Robertson, C. J., Monell and Garvin, Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Bradford, and moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to his memory. Chief-Justice Robertson, in granting the motion, remarked that he had known Mr. Bradford more than thirty years, and that in his death the profession had lost one of its most intelligent and valuable members. The Court then adjourned.

In the Trial Term, Part II, of this Court, before Judge Jones, a similar announcement was made by Jas. W. Culver, followed by a motion to adjourn. Judge E. D. Culver seconded the motion, and Judge Jones made a few remarks expressing his surprise at the suddenness of the death, and eulogizing the character of Mr. Bradford. The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, Judge Daly presiding, the death of Ex-Surrogate Bradford was announced by John McKeon, Esq., in a few eulogistic remarks, and a motion to adjourn was seconded by Mr. Nichols.

Judge Daly in complying with the motion, spoke of his long acquaintance with Mr. Bradford, and of the high position he held in his estimation as a Judge, a scholar, an author and a man. He concluded by adjourning the Court to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At 1 P. M. an informal meeting of the Bench and Bar was held in the Supreme Court, General Term room. Presiding Judge Leonard was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. E. Curtis and E. T. Gerry were appointed Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton, Richard O'Gorman, G. M. Speir, John E. Burrill, George Shea and E. T. Gerry.

It was resolved that a meeting of the Bench and Bar be held in the General Term room, Supreme Court, at 12 M. to-day, to take such action as may be deemed proper in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Bradford.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An Address by Rev. Newman Hall, D. D.

A large and intelligent audience assembled in Steinway Hall last evening to listen to an address by Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, upon the "Relations between America and Great Britain." Among the prominent citizens who occupied seats on the platform were Ex-Gov. Morgan, Col. Anderson, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Dr. Field, Rev. Ralston T. Smith, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Rev. Lucius D. King, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Henry Eyre, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hallock, Rev. Dr. Eastman, Rev. Dr. Hare, Enoch L. Fancher, Esq., Hon. James Harper, James Brown, Esq., John C. Green, Esq., Morris K. Jessup, Esq., Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Esq., D. Willis, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Chancellor Ferris, Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Adams, A. V. Stout, Esq., Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Prof. Martin, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Holditch, and many others.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and Ex-Gov. Morgan was appointed Chairman, and introduced the speaker to the audience in a few complimentary remarks, in which he said that none were more competent to speak upon the subject of the evening than he who was about to address them, as none had been more consistent and uniform in his advocacy of the institutions of this country.

On making his appearance before the audience Dr. Hall was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which he remarked that he took not so much as a personal compliment to himself as an expression on the part of the audience of the feelings of friendship which the American people entertained for his country. While receiving the hospitality of Americans since his arrival in this country he had often forgotten that an ocean rolled between him and his home; while preaching the Gospel in churches in this country he had forgotten that he was in a foreign land. When he visited Plymouth Rock he claimed the Pilgrim Fathers as his countrymen, for England sent them here. When standing on Bunker Hill he felt proud of the American flag—the most beautiful flag in the world—(except that of England.) [Laughter and applause.] The victory won there was a victory of the English over an oligarchy as well as a victory of the Americans. The other day he visited Niagara, and was overwhelmed when he saw it, and still more so when he left it. He watched the great wonder in all its aspects by night and by day, and the more he saw of it the more impressed he was with its beauty, which, in his estimation, surpassed its grandeur. One day he saw a rainbow spanning the entire river, with one end resting on American and the other on English soil. While the river was raging and boiling beneath the rainbow was expanded above, the symbol of peace and quiet—that peace and quiet which ought always to exist between the two countries on whose soil it rested. [Applause.] One great business he had in coming to America was to speak words of peace and friendship, for he knew of no more important work in which a man could be engaged than in endeavoring to unite in harmony and good understanding these two great nations. [Applause.] He had been engaged for several years past in trying to remove the prejudices and misunderstandings of his own countrymen with regard to this country, and he now thought that perhaps Americans might be willing to listen kindly to him while he endeavored to remove some of their misconceptions with regard to his country. He was not surprised that Americans were indignant at the apparent attitude of England toward this country during the rebellion. Why were they not equally indignant against France? They certainly could not be ignorant that France twice tried to prevail upon England to recognize the Southern Confederacy. It was because the American people did not love France and did love England. A man was not indignant at a stranger for not showing sympathy in his misfortunes, but when his own father or mother turns away from him at such a time he feels aggrieved, and justly. The speaker then proceeded at length to set forth the views that prevailed among different classes in England as to the nature and objects of the struggle between the North and South, showing that even among those classes who opposed the Northern policy, it was not (except among a very few) owing to any unfriendliness to the American people or to American institutions, but partly through a misunderstanding of the real issue involved, and partly from the inconsistencies in many respects of the North itself, which tended to confirm the views of our enemies. The speaker then went on to prove that the great majority of the English people of all ranks were friendly to the North during the strife, and most of them espoused their cause heart and soul. For five years there was a continual agitation in England about the American war far exceeding any public agitation that had occurred in his time. Thousands of meetings to sympathise with the North were held in all parts of the Kingdom, and during the whole time not a single meeting was ever called or held in the interest of the South. The Southern emissaries there knew full well that if they called such a meeting the house would be crammed with the friends of the North, and that it would be turned into a Union meeting, for which they would have to pay the rent. Not only the people of England, but a majority of the Government openly took sides with the Union Party. Prince Albert was well known to be in sympathy with the North; so was the Queen, Gladstone, Milne Gibson, the Duke of Argyle—all members of the Cabinet were outspoken in their friendship for the North. Then there were John Bright, (great applause.) Prof. Newman, Prof. Cavin, Goldwin Smith, John Stuart Mill, Hon. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Potter, M. P., and a host of others who espoused the cause of the Union with word and pen. The Churches of England, especially all the free Churches, were on the same side; and last of all, there was the great mass of English people, the laboring classes throughout the kingdom, all of whom, with scarcely an exception were with the North. As to the Press, a great deal was said about the London *Times*, and he was asked whether that did not represent the English nation? No, it did not represent the English nation. Everybody read the *Times*, and nobody cared what it said. They read it because it was the best written, best printed, and most enterprising paper in the kingdom; but no one pretended to form his opinions from the *Times*. He had found utterly contradictory sentiments upon important questions printed in the *Times* in the same week. The English people did not wish to be held responsible for what their newspapers say any more than the American people would. During his discourse the speaker said that he had found that he was liable to misrepresentation in this as well as in his own country, and would say a few words of explanation. He came to this country with no mission of any kind whatever, but simply as a private gentleman, and with a view of seeing the country, preaching the Gospel, and inculating friendship and good feeling between the two countries. A friend offered to pay his expenses here but he declined, saying he wished to visit America entirely untrammeled by any considerations of a pecuniary or other character. His congregation at home were about to build a new church, to cost £30,000. They were able to build it and did not ask assistance from any quarter, but some persons had suggested that at one corner of the church a tower be erected in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and there had been some few voluntary subscriptions tendered for that purpose. The idea might be carried out or it might be abandoned, but in either case it had no connection with his visit to this country. He concluded his address by exhorting his hearers to cultivate and encourage on all occasions sentiments of good will between the two great nations of America and England. [Applause.]

At the close of the address, Rev. Dr. Adams moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this audience be tendered to Rev. Dr. Newman Hall for his interesting and instructive address; and

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that Dr. Hall has undertaken, by his personal exertions, to renew and perpetuate the title, and improve and extend the interests of Surrey Chapel in London, a place of worship known to all as a centre of earnest, Catholic, Christian evangelism ever since the days of its excellent founder, the late Rev. Rowland Hill; and

Whereas, It is well known that Dr. Hall, having a true and intelligent comprehension of our recent eventful war, and a cordial sympathy with the issues involved, did at great pains and expense to himself, in many ways during the struggle, volunteer to vindicate and assert our national cause, in opposition to the very prevalent sentiment of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the pleasure of this meeting to offer to Rev. Dr. Hall, to be applied to the object above mentioned, a testimonial not only of our regard for him and his distinguished services, but as a token of sympathy and fellowship among all those on both sides of the sea who are pledged to maintain good government, civil and religious liberty, and self-supporting Catholic Christianity throughout the world.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed at this time to carry these resolutions into effect.

The motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, Theodore Roosevelt and W. A. Vermilyea; and then the audience dispersed.

Drew Theological Institute.

The dedicatory services of the Drew Theological Institute, Madison, N. J., took place yesterday. All the Bishops of the M. E. Church were present, and a large number of prominent Methodist clergy and laymen from New-York, Philadelphia and intermediate places. The Institute owes its existence as well as name to the princely liberality of Daniel Drew, Esq., of this City, who will, when all the buildings are completed, have expended $600,000 on this laudable enterprise.

The location is delightful—in the midst of the most lovely natural scenery. The estate comprises 225 acres, and spacious buildings well adapted to the enterprise. The foundation of an extensive library has been laid in the purchase of a large collection of choice books, which, until a suitable building is erected, will be kept in the main edifice, formerly the mansion of Mr. Gibbons.

The services of the morning were conducted in the Presbyterian Church, and those of the afternoon at the Institute.

Bishop Morris presided, and the addresses were enlivened by the occasional singing of Prof. Philip Phillips. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Mandell, of the Presbyterian Church, and reading of the Scriptures by Dr. Hare, the meeting was addressed by Bishop Simpson, who traced the history of ministerial education in the M. E. Church with his usual ability. He was followed by Dr. Durbin, who spoke upon the "development of our opinion in the M. E. Church, that an educated ministry was demanded." Dr. Curry then discoursed of the growth of the M. E. Church, and urged the importance of being true to the fundamental principles on which the Church is based. Dr. Johnson, President of Dickenson College, followed upon the same theme as Dr. Durbin. He was succeeded by Mr. C. C. North, who argued that the increased intelligence of the laity demanded a corresponding intellectual power in the ministry.

After a bounteous collation the services were resumed with an interesting statistical account by Dr. McClintock, President of the Institute. It was originally intended to locate the institution at Carmel, in this State, the native place of Mr. Drew, but the superior advantages of Madison had decided him to forego his preferences for the place of his birth and fix it where it now stands. It is intended to add four houses to the present building as residences of the faculty. The Institute can now accommodate about 150 students. There will be a full course of study of three years and a partial course of two years. Few of the students will be children of wealthy parents, as they do not often find their way into the ministry.

Dr. Porter, of the Newark Conference, next addressed the meeting. He said, as the Church needed finer edifices and better educated ministers, the good providence of God gave them. David when he met the giant had at first but a stone and sling, but when he had the opportunity he did not refuse to use the giant's sword.

Dr. Cummings, of Middletown College, then made a very forcible address on the true plan on which a theological institution should be conducted, after which Bishop James, of this City, made an eloquent appeal to the faculty and founder and supporters of the College. "If," said he, "one comes to you with peculiarities, don't set to work to destroy them. If he is a lion, don't begin to pull out his mane and cut his claws and draw his teeth, but let his claws grow and his mane thicken. A lion is as æsthetical an animal as a lap dog. Let the distinctive power of the student be encouraged, that he may be a man of mark and power, and not the creature of a mere routine." Father Boehm, the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, and who is now in his ninety-fifth year, closed these very impressive services with a characteristic speech, after which the assemblage dispersed.

Board of Education.

The Board met last evening, President McLean in the chair.

The following estimate of the expenses of the Board for the ensuing year was adopted:

For salaries of teachers in ward schools, $1,550,000; for salaries of janitors in ward schools, $80,000; for incidental expenses in ward schools, including fuel and gas, $210,000; for supplies through the depository, (books, &c.) $180,000; for evening schools, (salaries, &c.) $85,000; for normal schools, (salaries, &c.) $12,000; for colored schools, (salaries, &c.) $40,000; for rents of school premises, $30,000; for salaries of officers and clerks of the Board of Education, $55,000; for incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including shop account, $50,000; for corporate schools (apportionment,) $45,000; for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites for erecting buildings and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, erection and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge, for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the school moneys made by the Board, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the perquisites authorized by this act, $563,000.

Making total amount asked for.........$2,900,000

The Board adjourned until the 20th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The United States Frigate Wampanoag.—The United States steam frigate *Wampanoag* will leave the Navy-yard in a short time on her trial trip, which promises to be highly successful. She is a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, and well worthy of a visit. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, J. W. A. Nicholson; Lieutenant-Commander, Robt. Boyd, Jr.; Lieutenant, Chas. H. Craven; Acting Ensigns, H. W. O'Hara, Robt. Hunter, Wm. Robinson, Chas. R. Fleming; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. H. Thorne, August M. Bergner; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Saml. P. Boyer; Passed Assistant Paymaster, W. F. A. Torbert; Paymaster's Clerk, Lewis McKay; First Assistant Engineers, W. H. King, David Smith, A. H. Fisher, Henry Brown; Second Assistants, Jas. Entwistle, Levi T. Safford, Wm. L. Bailie, T. Cooke, F. W. Townrow; Third Assistants, J. T. Vinall, R. Collins, Seth J. Hobbs, A. T. Donegan, Jno. E. Edwards, Louis Jacob, Wm. H. Woodward, Wm. G. Hewes.

New-York Central Grant Club.—The members of the Conservative Republican General Committee last night took down the banner on which was inscribed the names of the defeated nominees of the Republicans for State officers, and raised a transparency bearing the name of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as candidate for the Presidency. The banner is a very fine one. The portrait of Gen. Grant is well painted on a shield, and is embellished with a standard of arms, a drum, cannon and other martial devices. Underneath the banner are the mottoes, "Unconditional surrender," and "We will fight it out on this line." The transparency is lighted up with gas and will be illuminated every evening. When it was illuminated last evening three cheers were given for Grant, Thomas Murphy, Rufus F. Andrews and Supervisor Joseph B. Taylor, Treasurer of the Committee.

Arrivals in the City.—W. Bingham Willing, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, Gen. H. B. Baxter, of Vermont, and Hon. A. T. Abele, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, Gen. Rodenburgh, of U. S. Army, Hon. C. Cole, of Washington, and Hon. J. B. Sibley, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Chief-Justice S. P. Chase, Gen. Zulick, U. S. A., Gen. J. A. Garfield, U. S. A., Hon. R. E. Maguire, of Philadelphia, Gen. A. E. Hooker, U. S. A., and Hon. A. D. Fitch, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Hon. C. D. Jillson, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

Fire Commissioners.—The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. An application from a company of Newark, N. J., to build four new steamers, was referred to a Committee. Silas C. Salisbury, of No. 15 Maiden-lane, was granted permission to alter, at his own expense, an engine of the Fire Department, to test a new method of generating steam. The Board approved the election of John Jaycocks as a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14. Chief-Engineer Elisha Kingsland reported that the subscriptions for the relief of the family of the late Miles L. Sowerby, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty, amounted to $521, which sum has been paid over to the family of the deceased.

Slight Fires.—A fire occurred in the rear of the bakery No. 16 Clinton-street, at 7 o'clock last evening, destroying the woodhouse. Loss $15. Insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for $4,500....At 5:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the woodhouse attached to the premises No. 210 West Thirty-third-street, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Policeman Beaten.—A gang of rowdies attempted to tear down the fence of the coal-yard corner of Johnson and Gold streets last evening. Officer Kirley arrested one of them, but in taking him to the Station-house he was assaulted by the gang, knocked down, beaten and stoned. He discharged his revolver at the crowd, with what effect is not known, and retreated to the Station-house. Returning to the scene, he met a man named Wood, whom he identified as one of those who threw the stones. He clubbed him, and took him in, preferring a charge of assault against him.

Thieves in the Eastern District.—The thieves are unusually active at present in Brooklyn, E. D. On Tuesday a fellow gained the confidence of the servant girl at the residence of Mr. J. R. Dusenbury, No. 177 South Second-street, E. D., by telling her he had business with that gentleman, and succeeded in getting off with the contents of a wardrobe. The police have a description of him....During the evening a quantity of dry goods was stolen from the store of Mrs. Burns, North Fifth and Third streets, and the stable of Mr. Woolsey, No. 136 Grand-street, was robbed of a set of harness.

Stabbing Affray in the Navy-Yard.—Yesterday morning two men, named Michael Gray and James Gillen, both laborers employed in the Navy-yard, while at work, got into a dispute about politics, which resulted in a scuffle. During the fight which ensued Gillen was seen to fall and Gray to run off. On coming up to Gillen it was found that he had been severely stabbed in the abdomen. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his wound is considered of a dangerous character.

A Case for the Benevolent.—A poor mother of a family of little children had her boy, ten years of age, run over Friday and both legs crushed. She gets her living by going out to day's work, but the calamity keeps her at the bedside of the little sufferer. On Saturday there was no food for the family, and the mother was driven out to earn it. The name is Sneider; place, No. 5 Rapelyea-street.

Fire in Schermerhorn-street.—The loss by the Schermerhorn-street fire, already reported in the Times, amounts to some $20,000. Of this Connelly, the blacksmith, No. 72, lost $1,500, not insured; David Daily, carriage-maker, Nos. 66 and 68, $20,000, insured for $5,000; and Brummell & Son, coopers, No. 40 Boerum-street, $500, no insurance.

King of the Roofers.—A queer seeker after notoriety named Theo. Davis, *alias* King of the Roofers, was arrested yesterday morning for thrusting a stick into the carcass of a dead horse in front of the City Hall. The stick had a placard marked "The Last of the Radicals."

The Bethel Mission.—Ground is broken on Hicks-street, near Fulton, for the erection of the new Bethel Mission. On Monday night John B. Gough will lecture for its benefit at the Academy of Music.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.—The Democrats have a majority of twenty-six in the Lower House, while the Senate is still in doubt. Should they secure Cape May County they will have a majority of one in the Senate. If Mr. Rice is defeated and Mr. Beesley elected they will still have a majority on joint ballot of twenty-five. The Democrats of Jersey City will have a parade and an illumination on Friday night.

A Serious Fall.—Patrick Brogan, a laborer employed on the sugar-house of Matthiessen & Weichers, at the foot of Washington-street, fell from a ladder yesterday from the second story to the ground. He was taken up insensible, but finally recovered his senses and was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Receipts—Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels. Freights unchanged. Flour quiet; sales 160 bbls. Western Bakers' at $11 12½; 150 bbls. Western Spring at $10 50@$10 75; 70 bbls. White Wisconsin at $13 50, and 50 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10 50. Wheat in good demand at the decline; sales 15,000 bushels Milwaukee per sample at $1 98; 7,500 bushels do. at $1 98; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 01; 50,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 95, and 75,000 bushels at $1 96½. Corn dull and drooping; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 13; New Toledo nominal at 98c. Oats higher, with good inquiry; sales early of 52,000 bushels Western at 62c.@62½c., and 25,000 bushels do. at 63c.; later, 14,000 bushels do. at 64c.@64½c.; 12,000 bushels do. at 64c., and 30,000 bushels do. to arrive at 64c. Barley dull; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 32, delivered; Western nominal at $1 20@$1 21. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour dull; sales 800 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14@$14 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales last night of 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. Corn quiet. Barley unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels ordinary Canadian at $1 40, and 3,000 do. on private terms. Rye quiet at $1 32@$1 33, in bond, for Canadian. Peas quiet. Shorts, $25. Shipstuffs, $32. Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights steady—To New-York, Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c.; Rye, 16c., and Lumber $4 75 to the Hudson. Lake Imports—61,200 bushels Wheat, 20,800 bushels Barley, 23,600 bushels Peas, 17,500 bushels Corn, and 268,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—400 bbls. Flour, 19,400 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Barley, 7,200 bushels Peas, and 176,000 feet of Lumber.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour declining, and in good demand at the decline; there was a little speculative inquiry, but little was offering; Family $11, Extra $10. Wheat dull at $2 40 for No. 1 Red, and $2 08 for No. 2 Spring. Corn in fair demand; on the ear, 80c.; New, no demand; Shelled is unquotable. Oats firmer at 63c.@64c. Rye dull at $1 40. Barley unchanged. Cotton held at 18½c. for Middling; the demand was light, and prices were nominal at the close. Tobacco quiet and unchanged; sales 130 hhds. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $20. Bacon dull, and in limited jobbing demand at 13c. for Shoulders and 16½c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull and lower; no buyers over 13c. for prime. Hogs in demand at $6@$6 60 gross, and $8 35@$8 50 net; receipts 1,400 head. Gold 138, buying. Money close.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour dull; Spring Extras, $10 25. Wheat heavy and declined 2½c.; sales No. 1 at $1 82½@$1 83, and No. 2, $1 74@$1 74½. Corn dull and declined 2c.; sales at $1 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. Oats strong at 55c.@55½c. Rye dull at $1 38 for No. 1, and $1 24 for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1 05½ for No. 2, and $1 08 for No. 1. Mess Pork is in large speculative inquiry, and is firmer at $20@$20 50 seller December and January. Lard quiet but firm at 12c. Beef Cattle easier at $5 75@$7 for good extra to choice shipping. Live Hogs active at $5 50@$5 80 for good to choice. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Oats. Freights more active: Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton—Sales 2,200 bales Middling Orleans, 18c.; receipts, 828 bales; exports, 734 bales. Sugar—Louisiana Seconds, 15½c.; Yellow Centrifugal, 16½c.; Cuba, No. 12, 13c. Molasses—A small lot of prime Louisiana sold at 85c. Flour—A large auction sale of damaged brought high prices; no quotations in the regular trade. Corn dull at 90c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Pork dull at $23 25@$23 50. Lard—prime tierces, 13½c.; kegs, 14½c. Gold 139@139½. Sterling Exchange 149@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Toledo, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour quiet. Wheat declining; sales of White Michigan at $2 79@$2 80; Amber Michigan at $2 55; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 58; Michigan Spring at $2 13. Corn advanced ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 09½; No. 2 do. at $1 08; New, 83c.; New rejected, 88c. Oats firm and advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 57c.@58c.; No. 2 at 55c.@56c.; sales for the first half of November at 58c. Rye quiet. Barley—$1 31 was offered for No. 1. Lake Freights dull and nominal at 3½c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego. Receipts—26,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 16c. Hemp nominal at $2 70@$2 90 for dressed. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn heavy at $1@$1 07 for new Mixed and White, and $1 04@$1 05 for old. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley inactive and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $21 75. Bacon—Clear Sides 16½c.; Shoulders 13c. Lard dull at 12½c. for choice kettle. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 sacks; Corn, 1,500 sacks; Oats, 1,600 sacks; Barley, 1,600 sacks; Rye, 500 sacks.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour very dull; City Doubles, $9 50@$9 75; Country do., $8 75@$9 12½. Wheat dull and lower at $2 45 for No. 1 and $1 75 for No. 2. Oats unsettled at 53c. Corn dull and nominal at 80c. for New. Freights dull and nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour; 86,000 bushels Wheat; 5,500 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Oats.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy, but closed firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 65; No. 2 do., $2 45@$2 50. Corn dull and lower; sales of old No. 1 mixed at $1 13. Oats dull and nominally lower; offered at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1, and $1 15@$1 25 for No. 2. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton very dull at 18c.@18½c. Flour declined 50c. ⅌ bbl. on the high grades; sales of North Western Superfine at $9 25. Wheat firmer and some demand for shipment. Corn—White, $1 28@$1 31 for Old, and 90c.@$1 13 for New; Yellow, $1 30@$1 33 for Old, $1 12 for New; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 19. Oats steady. Rye dull. Provisions nothing doing.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Flour declining; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra Family, $11@$12 25. Wheat dull; Red, $2 35@$2 50. Corn flat; Yellow, $1 38@$1 39; Mixed, $1 37½. Oats, 60c.@73c. Barley steady. Cloverseed, $7 75@$8, and Timothy $2 45@$2 50.

Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Tobacco—Sales 104 hhds. Lugs at $5@$7.; Leaf, $8@$28 25. Wheat dull at $2 40@$2 50. Corn nominal. Oats, in bulk, 68c.@70c. Superfine Flour, $8 25. Mess Pork, $20. Lard, 13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Cotton, 16c.

Memphis, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton quiet; Middling 16c. Corn $1 10@$1 18; Oats firmer at 75c.@80c., in store. Pork dull at $23 50. Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. Lard, 14c.@14½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Spirits of Turpentine firm at 51½c. Resin quiet at $3 50 for No. 1, and $2 62 for No. 2. Tar firm at $2 70. Cotton quiet at 16c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton closed firm; Middling, 16c.@16½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 1,700 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton opened weak, but closed with an advancing tendency; Middlings, 17c.; sales, 760 bales; receipts, 3,033 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton has declined ½c.; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 16½c.; receipts, 2,650 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Cotton active and firmer; sales, 669 bales; receipts, 669 bales; Middling, 15½c.

[Advertisement.]

Exposition Universelle.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway.

Dear Sir: If the public were better posted as to the working of your Burglar Alarm Telegraph, I believe few if any burglaries would be committed.

Jas. H. Williams.

Utica, July 5, 1867.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of English carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., from the recent auction sales of Messrs. Hadden & Co. A tremendous downfall of prices at Hiram Andersons, No. 99 Bowery, at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

The man who cannot find out where to get a good Oyster or an original Oyster Stew, had better apply to the original Silva, corner of Chambers and Chatham streets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Laurent	Oct.	24	Havre	New-York.
Tarifa	Oct.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct.	23	Hamburg	New-York.
Deutschland	Oct.	26	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Oct.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Oct.	30	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	Nov.	2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	Nov.	7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Nov.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Nov.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Nov.	9	New-York	Glasgow.
Cimbria	Nov.	9	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ASPINWALL, &C.

Morro Castle	Nov.	7	N. Y. Havana.
Mount Vernon	Nov.	8	N. Y. Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Nov.	11	N. Y. Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

The mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post-Office at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 6—*In steamship Minnesota for Liverpool*—Mrs. Mary Worsdell, Mrs. Morgan Worsdell, H. W. Green, G. G. Baker, Mrs. G. G. Baker, Miss Baker, Col. P. C. Pendleton, William Hamilton, Rev. Joseph Heany, Rev. R. G. Sutton, Rev. C. C. Grafton, Miss J. Wyatt, Dr. T. W. Owens and wife, Miss M. E. Graves, Miss Henrietta Graves.

Nov. 6—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Dr. Miss Mary J. King, Miss G. G. King, Newport, R. I.; Rev. W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Georgia; Mrs. Geo. Nesbitt and two daughters, New-York; John Haws, New-Brunswick; A. Greer, Dr. Hayes, Cork; H. R. Cochrane, L. Lewine, New-York; Chas. Higson, China, and others in the steerage.

Nov. 6—*In steamship Atalanta, for London*—Dr. George H. Bright, Jane E. Moore and son, John Knapp, J. H. Knapp, Ephraim Rainbow, Alfred Pavitt, Mrs. Ann Hall, Elizabeth Edgecombe, Robert Danworth, John Shipway, Adolphe Nichault, Mrs. James Spear and family, Charles Front, wife and family, Wm. H. Bee, John Henry Ramus, James J. Hearn, Jacob Cohen, Patrick Yeawon, Jacob Slusinger, Henry Jennings and wife, Hattie Jennings, Harry W. Malgrew, Wm. J. Harrison, Wm. Daylish, and 42 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—J. M. Jennings, lady and child, Fred Jackson, Simon Harris, J. W. Howarson, lady and 2 children, Sam. Mullen, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Emma White and child, John Russell, F. W. Sondheim, J. G. Welsh and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets....... 4 59 | Moon sets....11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 19 | Gov. Island. 4 08 | Hell Gate...... 5 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Hansa, (Brem.,) Otterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Euterpe, Sawyer, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships T. J. Southard, Bishop, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Mary Dundas, (Br.,) Martin, Bristol, Eng., E. Cunard; Victory, Briggs, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Barks Theone, (Brem.,) Hellmers, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Esmeralda, (Norw.,) Beck, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Giulia, (Ital.,) Stuaca, Venice, Kremelberg & Co.; Giles Loring, Pinkham, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Semmola, Penarth Roads, Geo. F. Bulley; Lucie, (Norw.,) Jansen, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye; Julius, Mahoney, Para, E. Moran.

Schooners Frank Walter, Carson, Wilmington, Harris & Howell; Challenge, Low, Havana, P. Lorillard, Jr.; M. R. G., Evans, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Mary, Rogers, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Surprise, Ellsworth, Sarbrook, G. K. Hackett & Bro.; Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Kingston; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Causmans, Porto Rico, Brett, Son & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; R. A. De Hart, Low, Point-a-Petre, Guad., E. J. Wenberg; Fred Smith, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Weir, Bremen Oct. 20, and Cowes 22d, with mdse. and 821 passengers to Isaac Taylor. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Mr. Charles A. Lewin, a saloon passenger, died of delirium tremens. Mrs. Dorothea Ringwold, of Wurtemberg, aged 66 years, died of apoplexy, and one infant, aged 6 months, and were all buried at sea.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had strong head winds the whole passage.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Oct. 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 616 passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, Boston 29 hours, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Albina, Waefelaer, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had a continuation of gales from all quarters of the compass; split foremast-head, lost foretopsail, mainsail and flying-jib. Oct. 15, lat. 48, lon. 37, saw a quantity of sugar boxes, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Assunta, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste Aug. 16, via Gibraltar 33 ds., with rags to E. Duhtil & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost foretopsail-yard, split sails, and received other damage.

Bark C. F. Ivers, (Pruss.,) Pest, Antwerp 67 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brig Sophia, Stout, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Leocadia, Green, Salem 4 ds., to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brig Prescott, Bills, Rondout, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. David Babcock, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 21, with salt to Miller & Houghton. Nov. 5, 50 miles E. of Barnegat, spoke schr. Alice Flora, from Nassau for Boston, with loss of mainmast and foretopmast, leaking badly, and wanted assistance to be towed to the City, but it was blowing so heavy at the time, could render no assistance. Bark Augustus C. Small, from Boston for Cienfuegos, passed through Turks Island Passage Oct. 15.

Schr. C. Pendleton, (of Providence,) Wood, Fernandina, Fla., 6 ds., with yellow pine to Benton & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Blanchard, Savannah 5 ds., with ship timber, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Friler, Petit, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Price, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Bugler, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Troy, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, St. George's, N. B., 13 ds., with spars to Joseph Richards.

Schr. Excelsior, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Willis, Bolt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Roberts, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward King, King, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Astoria, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Michigan, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth, Maxson, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Wave, Burlingham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Vandevoort, Jenks, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. Boodis, Pickengen, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Expedite, Eacket, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Virginia, Prince, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Juno, Govern, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Bodine, Prince, Providence.

Schr. Adeline, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Leconda, Pool, Salem.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hecla and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Atalanta, for London; Euterpe, for Galveston; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Below—Brig Alice Starrett, from Swan Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6—Arr. steamship Matanzas, from New-York; bark David M. Nutt, Halifax; schr. Fannie M. Shaw, from Boston.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6—Arr. bark Chief, in ballast, from New-York for City Point.

Sld. schr. Only Daughter, with wood for New-York; steamer El Cid, from Mobile for New-York, put into Norfolk, short of coal.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 4, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ricaldo, Java, Little, Charleston, for Boston; Wm. Fink, Georgetown; S. & E. Corson, Somers, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ben. Poland, Damariscotta, for Blackwater, Va.; brigs Etta M. Tucker, Boston; E. V. Glover, Ingleson, Savannah, for Boston; John H. Frank, Burgess, Philadelphia, do.; arr. 3d, St. Croix, McGregor, Elizabethport, for Boston; was run into by an unknown brig while lying at anchor, damaging stern and cutting boat in two; wh. schr. A. L. Putnam, Cook, New-Bedford, for Providence.

The brig Geo. W. Chase was run into by schr. J. Ricardo, Java, night before last, carrying away her flying jibboom. Wind N. W.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6—Arr. steamships Thames and San Salvador, from New-York; ship Atlantic, from Weymouth; schr. Ida Burdsall, New-York; brig Abbey & Allen, Boston; schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Charleston; ship John Patten, New-York; bark Herman & Molly, New-York.

The schr. Renshaw, from Charleston, put in here in consequence of the sickness of her crew.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6—Cld. steamships Francis, Baltimore; Mary Sanford, New-York.

Arr. steamship James A. Gary, Baltimore.

The schr. Ada Adele, from Rockport for this port, with a cargo of lime, went ashore last night south of New Inlet, and sprung a leak. She was headed off and brought inside the bar to-day. The damage to her has not yet been ascertained.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Trinidad, Koster, from Trinidad, which anchored at the Hook, awaiting orders yesterday, has been ordered to Falmouth, England, and proceeded this morning.

CARD.

I offer my whole Fall importation, consisting in part of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

QUILTS and BLANKETS,

at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Many fabrics are marked in currency at less than gold value.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NO. 686 BROADWAY,

New-York City.

LARGE LOTS
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
MARKED DOWN TO
HALF THE
ORIGINAL COST.

Superior Cassimere, Cloth and Beaver Coats..........$10, $12 and $15.
French, English and American Cassimere Pants..........$5, $6 and $8.
French, English and American Cassimere Vests..........$3, $4, $5.
Fall Overcoats..........$10 and $12.
Winter Overcoats..........$15 and $20.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON

Are manufacturing, and have on hand, a large assortment of new designs of Gas Fixtures; also, Bronzed Lamps and Chandeliers, for kerosene, at their new establishment, 140 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

PURE WATER

THE COLWELLS, SHAW AND WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Trade and Public generally, that they have opened an OFFICE AND WAREROOM at No. 105 BEEKMAN-ST., corner of Pearl, where we will keep at all times a full and complete stock of our PATENT LEAD-ENCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE.

ALSO

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, &c., &c.,

for which we solicit your patronage.

BEST QUALITY! LOWEST PRICE!

CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.—We are now offering a large assortment of china, glass, gas-fixtures, silver-plated ware, French clocks, bronzes, &c., &c., of new and beautiful designs, and at LOWER PRICES than similar goods can be purchased elsewhere. Our plated ware is from the manufactories of the well-known Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co., and are warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 731 Broadway,
(one door above Waverley-place.)

GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 627, Nov. 6, 1867.
50, 59, 44, 72, 33, 67, 16, 11, 29, 9, 70, 62, 24.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 628, Nov. 6, 1867.
73, 58, 48, 41, 25, 36, 27, 33, 46, 15, 14, 78, 52, 24.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class, No. 551, Nov. 6, 1867.
31, 13, 64, 7, 27, 11, 72, 20, 8, 12, 44, 16, 66.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 552, Nov. 6, 1867.
60, 7, 19, 36, 78, 77, 70, 3, 53, 45, 29, 23, 30, 32.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries.

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